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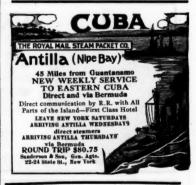
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558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN
OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

It is not often that we can sincerely recommend the reading of the columns of the Springfield Republican to those who are in need of military information, but one instance has occurred in connection with the maneuvers on the Texas frontier that makes such a suggestion very timely. The Baltimore Sun is so profoundly impressed by the awful load of responsibility that President Taft has taken upon his broad shoulders in ordering the troops to the Rio Grande that it says: "Nothing but a situation of the most serious character can justify his action. If it be shown later that no such emergency existed, and that the Army was rushed to the frontier without the most imperative cause, this order of President Taft's will take rank as the crowning blunder of dent Tatt's will take rank as the crowning blunder of his administration." The editor of the Sun should spend a few moments in the study of the editorial columns of the Republican, which sees in this mobilization of our forces a splendid opportunity for much needed instruction, such as was pointed out in our editorial of last week. "While twenty thousand men do not form large force, according to present-day standards," say the Republican, "the Texas mobilization and the ensuing field maneuvers which will be undertaken will afford an excellent training for regiments, which are most of the time dispersed in small detachments over the continent, and for the brigade and division commanders, who seldom have a brigade or division to command. They will make the most of their chance this spring, and there is no doubt that much professional benefit will be obtained by the officers and the rank and file in all branches The extensive invitations to the officers of the Service. of the National Guard indicate the Government's eagerness to have the training participated in by those who command the Volunteer forces of the states. From this point of view, the 'war game' along the Rio Grande the next month or two, or three, promises to be the biggest military event in our history since the conquest of the Philippines." When the educational advantages of any nent of troops is so manifest as to call out praise Republican there is little danger that President Taft will have to pass any mauvais quart d'heure in explaining his action to the people. On the contrary, we may assure the Sun that, as we view the situation at present, this mobilization will turn out to be one of the most popular acts of the present administration. By taking its figures of the strength of the Army from the misnamed "suppressed report" the Reg seem to convey the idea that there the Republican would is something seem to convey the idea that there is something mysterious about them, when, as a matter of fact, they are published monthly in the War Department and appear frequently in our columns. The 3,500 Hospital Corps men are not to be included, as they are unarmed non-combatants who are not subject to the casualties of war. Outting these, the present authorized strength Omitting these, the present authorized strength Army, including Philippine Scouts, is 4,643 officers of the Army, including Philippine Scouts, is 4,643 officers and 82,644 enlisted men. As to the "suppressed" report, there was not a fact in it that we could not have furnished without going outside of our office, and most of it had appeared in our columns from time to time. The folly of attempting to make a mystery of it was such as to make a (cavalry) horse laugh.

Strange indeed is the point of view of those who write on the nearness of universal peace. One of the strangest is that of Arthur Edward Stilwell, who dedicates his book, "Universal Peace—War Is Mesmerism," to Andrew Carnegie, "who has done so much to plant in the human mind the Christ idea of the Brotherhood of Man." "When in business he manufactured the rails of com-merce," the author continues, "aiding his nation in taking business dominion of the earth, and now he is his earned reward to help the world establish that

spiritual dominion which universal peace alone will bring. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." How much more consistent would have been Mr. Stilwell's book if he had written this also: "When in business Mr. Carnegie manufactured armor plate for warships, aiding his nation to protect itself from invasion, giving to its influence in the council of the nations weight and power it would not otherwise have had, and enabling it to join effectively in the keep ing of world peace. He is now using his reward, largely earned in improving battleships, in denouncing the construction of such vessels and proclaiming that they should have no part in the life of the nations." Again, should have no part in the life of the nations." Again, at page 109, we find this sentiment of Mr. Stilwell staring at us in what is probably the heaviest black type obtainable in the composing room of his publishers, the Bankers' Publishing Company, New York: "The greatest Bankers' Publishing Company, New York: "The greatest gift the world has ever had has been the Englishman's willingness to go to any part of the world and govern willingness to go to any part of the world and govern it, and [this in smaller type] it would be better for the world if England had still more of the world than it has." It would enlighten many of his sceptical readers, among whom we regret to class ourselves, if Mr. Stilwell would tell us how England could have obtained these would tell us now England could have obtained these different parts of the world, which have been so blessed by her rule, if it had not been for her army and navy. If the universal peace which Mr. Stilwell sees now shivering on the doorsteps of indifferent nations had prevailed, in what way could England have gained the opportunities to exercise her beneficent sway, unless the countries over which her flag now floats had met in general assembly and said: "Look here, England, we can't manage our own affairs. Won't you come and rule us, and give us all the blessings you know so well how to bestow?

But we are further assailed by more serious doubts. Mr. Stilwell would see England gobbling up more of the globe to extend her influence, but how is he going to bring that about when he and Mr. Carnegie. worker, are denouncing the wars, by which and through which England obtained these chances to benefit many parts of the earth, as the "foulest blots on civilization? We should like to see the face of Mr. Carnegie as he turns the pages of Mr. Stilwell's book and comes upon this indirect, but all the more effective, laudation of war, as justified by the colonial administration of Great Britain. Of course, Mr. Stilwell cannot consistently give to England the monopoly of colonial beneficence. As a true American, he will not withhold from his own country due credit for its wonderful work in civilizing the Philippine Islands; hence we are grieved, if not pained, to see that he has failed, thoughtlessly perhaps, to include the United States with England in the class of those political alchemists that have transmuted the "foulest blots" into the "greatest gift the world has ever had." Mr. Stilwell's book becomes a jumble of inconsistencies the more one wanders in its wilderness of incongruities. At page 103 the author asserts, with the dogmatism of Sir Oracle, that "universal peace cannot be established and the Monroe Doctrine stand." Then, at page 125, Mr. Stilwell tells us that he "can see no reason why our Government should tolerate the hell that has existed for years in Hayti and in parts of Central and South America. \* \* \* What foolishness for us to stand by and allow this present racket in Honduras." e principle that foreign Powers must not meddle with affairs of nations of the western hemisphere is opposed to the principles of universal peace, according to Stilwellian philosophy, but our interference in affairs is not only promotive of peace, but not to interfere is "foolishness." If Mr. Stilwell had not been for years a level-headed Western railroad man, we cannot tell into what form of words our criticism of his appearance as a "peace" crusader would lead us.

In discussing the "The Secret of Education," and in seeking to drive home the point that it is not merely the possession of facts but qualities, that fit a man for a life of usefulness, the editor of the Fra, in the February issue, says: "I do not know of a single college or univer sity in the world that focuses on qualities. know a university in America, except Tuskegee, that prohibits the use of tobacco among its students. At Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia and Princeton cigarettes are optional, but a stranger, seeing the devotion to them, would surely suppose the practice of cigarette smoking was compulsory. The boy who does not acquire the tobacco habit at college is regarded as eccentric.

Many of the professors teach the cigarette habit by
example." The privilege of using tobacco was restored mple." The privilege of using tobacco was restored the students of the Military Academy in September, 1904, during the Mills administration, and has been enjoyed ever since: Cadets are allowed to smoke during release from quarters, much to the disgust of some officer instructors, who, although no anti-tobacco fanatics, feel that prohibition during the formative years of a young man's life is most important to his proper physical development. Some of these believe that during the prohibition period the results were most advantageous. Cadets who were at West Point forty years ago recall that smoking was universal and a non-smoker was a curiosity. During the prohibition era investigation in the interests of anti-tobacco enthusiasts has shown that half the squad did not smoke at all. Of the half who smoked, less than a half did more than a little fugitive smoking of small consequence; and of the remaining quarter none could possibly find opportunity for any

It was, therefore, a large gain from any point of view, according to those opposed to tobacco. General Mills was a smoker, and determined to restore the privilege. Those who opposed the restoration of the smoking privilege held that, so long as the institution undertook to become sponsor for the moral and physical status of the students, it had no right to acquiesce in the institution of the students, it had no right to acquiesce in the students. any indulgence which the consensus of medical opinion held to be injurious to youth; and that smoking from seventeen to twenty-one years of age is unanimously held to be injurious by the entire medical profession. General Mills's contention was that cadets were bound to smoke anyhow, and would violate the regulation in spite of prohibition. The reply to this was that such an argument holds good of drinking, gambling and practically everything else prohibited by the regulations, and would nstitute a reason for removing restrictive regulations of every sort. Furthermore, granting that a certain number would violate requirements and smoke in spite of them, they did precisely the same when smoking was permitted under restrictions; for they not only smoked during the hours when it was permitted, but during the prohibited hours as well, and the privilege made it impossible to detect the infraction. Leaving ancient history, it is interesting to note that cadets, while now allowed to smoke in their quarters during recreation hours cigars and pipes, cigarettes are tabooed. It is instructive to record that the tallest soldier in the British army, Pvt. H. Barter, eighteen years old, of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, stands 6 feet 8½ inches in his stock-The poor boy says he doesn't know how tall he'd be if he hadn't smoked since his fourteenth year.

It will be remembered that the British Institution Naval Architects planned to have a jubilee meeting in which our American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was invited to participate. Owing to the death of King Edward, under whose auspices the to the death of King Edward, under whose auspices the jubilee meeting was to have been held, it was postponed at the last moment. It is now provisionally fixed for Tuesday, July 4, 1911, and the following days, when it is proposed to hold an International Congress in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, at which the council of the British Institution hope to welcome a large number of distinguished naval architects, shipbuilders and marine engineers from all parts of the world. A formal invitation to send delegates to the London meeting in July has been received by the Amer-London meeting in July has been received by the American society, and the secretary-treasurer, Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., has sent a circular letter to the members of the society, in which he says: "The president desires me to inform you that he considers our society should be fully represented in person by its most distinguished members as official delegates, and he hopes that every member will consider this invitation as a personal one and attend, if practicable. Our interests, precedents and work are so nearly connected with those of the institution that our appreciation of its leadership should be strongly emphasized by the presence of our members in as great a number as possible."

Senator Henry A. du Pont, who will in all probability succeed Senator Warren as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, is probably the best equipped mem-ber of the Senate for the place. Aside from being a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at the head of his class, he is one of the few soldiers of the Civil War in the U.S. Senate. Time after time he was commended for efficient service and bravery during the Civil War. Senator du Pont was made brevet lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Oct. 19, 1864, for "distinguished service at the battle of Cedar Creek," and was awarded a Congressional medal of honor for "most distinguished gallantry and voluntary exposure to enemy's fire at a critical moment during this battle." Aside from his extended military education and distinguished service in the Civil War, Senator du Pont has had a very successful business career. He has no connection with the du Pont Powder Company, as is the popular impression, but his interest up to the time of his retirement from active business has been in railroads. In recent years he has been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is so deeply interested in the Army that if he is elected chairman of the Senate Committee he can be depended upon to devote his time exclusively to the consideration of legislation for the Army.

The Canal Zone Record says: "Col. George W. Goethals sailed from New Orleans on Saturday, and is due to arrive at Colon on March 2. During his visit to the United States, in addition to speaking before both Houses of Congress, justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and invited guests in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, Colonel of the House of Representatives at Washington, Colonel Goethals gave illustrated addresses, or lectures, before the National Geographic Society of Washington, the Geographic Society of Philadelphia, at whose annual dinner he was the guest of honor; the University of Pennsylvania, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the University of Virginia, the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and at New Orleans on the evening before he sailed. He was compelled, through lack of time, to decline invitations to deliver addresses before the Military Academy at West Point, the City Club of Military Academy at West Point, the City Club of Boston and the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio. He was also invited to visit San Francisco and deliver an address there,"

Samuel F. Perkins, of Boston, has been making experiments with man-lifting box kites. He believes that they can be of great assistance in the development of aviation by furnishing targets for sharpshooters in aeroplanes. The tests of the Krupp gun specially built for use against sky craft, which have been made with stationary balloons, he holds, would have given more satisfactory results if they had been used against box kites, which can be made to bob up and down, and thus simulate the sudden change in direction of the aeroplane. To the kites lifesize figures could be attached as additional targets. Mr. Perkins, who is only twenty-five years old, has been making experiments in the wireless capabilities of the kites. He carried aloft a one-wire aerial from a wireless outfit on the ground. His kites rose to a height of nearly 400 feet and messages were sent to various nearby places. He believes these experiments show how easily a wireless station could be fixed, he maintains, at frequent points along an army's front to keep the C.O. informed of the position of his own and hostile troops from scouting aeroplanes. The Perkins kites are of various sizes, the largest having a spread of eighteen feet. They are flown in strings of ten or a dozen. With a strong wind blowing they can lift a man to a considerable height. Perkins's best kite nscension record was made at Los Angeles on Jan. 2, when he was carried up to a height of 385 feet, remaining up for ninety minutes. On Jan. 27, from the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Perkins made an ascent to a height of about 300 feet. From that altitude he made photographs of the ships. When ships are in line and the signals are obscured by smoke from the stacks halyards could be sent up with the kites, he says, and on them signals could be bent, easily readable at night by means of searchlights. Perkins uses a five-eighths inch manila rope for the main kite line, and sends up a 150-pound sand bag to test the line before sending up a man. He thinks his kites would be sent up on a line to wa

Army officers opposed to the establishing of posts in the heart of cities may be interested in the Indians' view of the evils of city life, as described by Charles Alexander Eastman in his book, just issued from the press of Houghton Mifflin Co., New York and Boston, under the title, "The Soul of the Indian." Mr. Eastman, being a Sioux Indian by birth, is especially well qualified to write of the race from which he is descended. Having married, in 1891, Miss Elaine Goodale, an American poetess, his association with the white race has been close enough to give him its point of view. Writing in his book of the Indians' dislike of towns, Mr. Eastman says: "It was not wholly from ignorance nor improvidence that the Indian failed to establish permanent towns and to develop a material civilization. To the untutored sage, concentration of population was the prolific mother of all evils, moral no less than physical. Not less dreaded by the Indian than the pestilence following upon crowded and unsanitary dwellings was the loss of spiritual power inseparable from too close contact with one's fellow-men. All who have lived much out of doors know that there is a magnetic and nervous force that accumulates in solitude, and that is quickly dissipated by life in a crowd; and even his enemies have recognized the fact that for a certain innate power and self-poise, wholly independent of circumstances, the American Indian is unsurpassed among men." Another view, of the effects of civilization Mr. Eastman thus describes in a way that is the more interesting as he has been Indian secretary of the Y.M.C.A.: 'Chong before I heard of Christ or saw a white man I had learned from an untutored woman the essence of morality. With the help of dear Nature herself, she taught me things simple but of mighty import. I knew God. I perceived what goodness is. I saw and loved what is really beautiful. Civilization has not taught me anything better. As a child I understood how to give; I have forgotten that grace since I became civilized. I lived

In the old days, Mr. Eastman says, there was not much plunder. Before the coming of the white man there was, in fact, little temptation or opportunity to despoil the enemy; but in modern times the practice of stealing horses from hostile tribes has become common, and is thought far from dishonorable. The Indians' killing in war of non-combatants, such as women and children, he explains, was due to the fact "that in savage life the woman without husband or protector was in a pitiable plight, and it was supposed that the spirit of the warrior would be better content if no widow and orphans were left to suffer want, as well as to weep." Wanton cruelties and the more barbarous customs of war were greatly intensified with the coming of the white man, who brought with him fiery liquor and deadly weapons, aroused the Indians' worst passions, provoking in him revenge and cupidity, and even offered bounties for the scalps of innocent men, women and children. In the diary of Major Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, U.S.A., as we have before noted, the credit of inventing scalping is given to the white men, "who taught the Indians to scalp in order that they might keep tally of their dead, and thus be entitled to their bounty" (page 4). As we understand that passage, the scalping of men combatants only is meant. We should like to know from what records Mr. Eastman derives his proof that bounties were ever offered by white men for the scalps of women and children. Mr. Eastman writes with strong poetic coloring, many of his sentences being capable of delight-

ing the soul of Mr. Hudson Maxim and others who agree with him that there is much poetry to be found in prose.

Army and Navy officers who are students of aviation will be interested to learn that so rapid has been the progress of flying in France in the last few months that the Aero Club of that country and the War Department have decided to make more difficult the qualifying tests for receiving the license of an air pilot. The new tests are the following: Two trials for distance, each consisting of covering without contact with the ground a closed circuit of a minimum length of five kilometers; an altitude trial, which can be made during the distance trial, and the minimum height in which is fixed at fifty meters (164 feet). After each circling of a poteau the aviator will change his steering so as to circle the next poteau, the circuit thus consisting of an uninterrupted figure eight series, each loop of the eight being around one of the two poteaux. In each of the trials the coming to earth must be done (1) by stopping the motor at the latest moment, when the machine touches the ground, and (2) at a point less than fifty meters from a spot designated by the applicant before the trial. Heretofore, as soon as an aviator had obtained his license he believed himself capable of essaying any feat, no matter how difficult, even though he had to his credit only the most ordinary performances. Hence one did not have to go far to find the reason for the many accidents in the last year. The French military aviators have to meet tests still more difficult. General Roques, inspector general of military aeronautics, has just established a "superior license" for army aviators. These must not only take the new examinations of the Aero Club described above, but also meet the requirements of this superior license, the main features of which are these: Theoretical knowledge relative to the motor, the aeroplane, etc.; accomplishment of three cross-country trips of 100 kilometers (sixty-two miles), one of them to be a round trip, without stop, reaching an altitude of 300 meters. It will thus be seen that France is determined that her mil

The paper read at the annual meeting of the Veterans of '56 on Sept. 14, 1910, by Col. O. E. Learnard, on the career and character of John Brown, has awakened much comment. The Confederate Veteran says that Colonel Learnard, an old settler of Kansas, commanded a Federal regiment, presumably in the Civil War. Colonel Learnard does not spare the reputation long enjoyed by Brown, and says that he was a robber, cutthroat and desperado. "In Kansas he dragged three men and two boys from their beds at midnight and hacked them to pieces with two-edged cleavers in such a barbarous manner that the murders were at first thought to have been the work of Indians. Later Brown slew an unarmed, inoffensive farmer in Missouri. In his raid at Harper's Ferry the first man he slew was a negro engaged in the discharge of his duty at the freight station there." The power of a spectacular death to raise an unworthy victim to the dignity of a martyr is illustrated in the case of Brown. Brown almost missed martyrdom and the crown of glory that have been his for half a century, for if the jury that convicted him had held the opinion that some members of Congress held Brown would have been sent to a madhouse. The tendency to attribute to a conspicuous character of history deeds which were not his is shown in the case of the naming of Osawatomie, Kas. Because "Osawatomie Brown" is the name given to the man who named the place it is customary to think of John Brown as he, but the appellation was applied to O. C. Brown, who founded the town and compounded the names of the two rivers, Osage and Potawatomie, to christen the place.

The close of the Sixty-first Congress witnesses the retirement of an unusual number of men well known in legislative halls. From the Senate disappear Aldrich, Rhode Island: Burrows, Michigan; Money, Mississippi: Beveridge, Indiana: Depew, New York: Scott, West Virginia; Dick, Ohio: Bulkeley. Connecticut: Carter, Montana: Flint, California: Piles, Washington: Warner, Missouri, and Frazier, Tennessee. Among those no longer in the House are Tawney, Minnesota: Scott, Kansas: Hull, Iowa: "Lon" Livingston, Georgia; J. Sloat Fassett, J. Van Vechten Olcott, William S. Bennet, Cocks, D. A. Alexander, Hamilton Fish and Herbert Parsons. New York: Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Chio: William M. Howard (Dem.), Georgia; Nehemiah Sperry, Connecticut: Ralph Cole, Ohio; John A. Keliher, Massachusetts (Dem.): Albert Douglas, Ohio (Dem.): Washington Gardner, Michigan: Calderhead, Kansas; "Joe" Gaines, Hubbard and Sturgiss, West Virginia; Henry S. Boutell, Illinois: Edwin Denby, Michigan: Judge Walter I. Smith, Iowa (retired): Charles N. Fowler and W. H. Wiley, New Jersey; Duncan E. McKinlay, California; Gustave Kustermann, Wisconsin; Harry Maynard (Dem.), Virginia, and H. C. Woodyard, West Virginia.

The difference between hardtack and better light bread than can be purchased at the average city bakery represents the improvement which has been made in the rations of the Army since the Spanish-American War. The troops now concentrated at San Antonio, Texas, are being served with fresh bread which would be welcomed at the table of the highest price hotel in New York city. After the troops had been in the field two months in the Spanish-American War a limited quantity of fresh bread was issued at Camp Thomas. In all of the other camps the soldiers grumbled over hardtack and prayed for the cruel war to be over, so that they

could go home and eat some of "mother's bread." But when the troops were ordered to take the field under war conditions last week a division bakery went South on the same train with the soldiers. When commands arrived in the morning at San Antonio by evening fresh bread was issued to the soldiers. Furthermore, the field oven will follow the troops to any point where they may be ordered. Where it is possible to maintain permanent camps the ovens will be operated, and bread will be issued on the same day that it is baked. In the event of hostilities or a sudden movement of a command what is known as "field bread" will be turned out of the oven. This field bread will keep fresh for ten or fifteen days, and can be sent forward from the oven by ordinary means of transportation a distance of 150 or 200 miles. In all probability, even if Mexico should be invaded by the American troops, "bread like mother makes" will be issued to the soldiers. The Army will be in close quarters before any hardtack is issued to the soldiers.

Besides this improvement in the character of the bread issued to the Army, its facilities for cooking have been vastly improved. A good share of the troops on the trip to San Antonio was furnished with kitchen cars, which are equal to the equipment of a Pullman dining car. There were also a number of detachment mess cars and gas cookers for small commands. In the field the troops are furnished with new field ranges which can be moved from place to place by the ordinary means of transportation. The new field ranges can be packed upon the backs of mules, as they weigh, when set up, only about 200 pounds. With one of these field ranges the rations for a full company can be cooked. According to the new regulations of the Commissary Department the field rations are more flexible than those issued during the Spanish-American War. The soldier has a larger menu to select from. Among other things that have been added to the rations of the soldier since the Spanish-American War are butter, canned milk, flavoring extracts, pickles and other relishes. It is interesting in this connection to note the fact that Ulysses S. Grant, when in Mexico in 1847-48 as lieutenant, quartermaster and commissary of the 4th U.S. Infantry, had the enterprise to start a bakery in the City of Mexico to supply his regiment and increase the regimental fund.

We have received from the U.S. Infantry Association, Washington, D.C., a Moss-Dalton loose-leaf book, about four and one-half inches wide and eight inches long, to be used by post quartermasters and others in keeping a check on all property out on memorandum receipt, as well as on all property on hand in the storehouse. A separate loose leaf is devoted to each article, the leaf containing the numbers of all the buildings in which the article in question is being kept on memorandum receipt, the memorandum receipts bearing the same numbers as the buildings occupied by the various responsible officers. Each loose leaf is a sort of abstract, the memorandum receipts being vouchers thereto. Not only can an accountable officer thus tell at a moment's notice just how many of any given article he has on hand and out on memorandum receipt, but he can also tell at a glance just how many of the articles are in any particular building. The system is as ingenious as it is simple. It also simplifies materielly the checking of property in case of transfer. If the system were adopted throughout the Service it would save valuable time, reduce mistakes and be a blessing to both the accountable officers and the non-commissioned officers who have immediate charge of property.

The quarterly number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers for February has professional articles by Capt. Clarence A. Carr, Capt. R. T. Hall, Capt. William Nelson Little, Comdr. S. S. Robison, Lieut. W. W. Smith and Ensign J. B. Howell, U.S.N. C. F. Bailey gives a description of the U.S. torpedoboat destroyers Roe and Terry and reports their trials. It is estimated that the means of the revolutions of the three shafts would be required for the following speeds: Sixteen knots, r.p.m., Roe 377, Terry 382; 25 knots, Roe 632.5, Terry 632.5; 29.5, Roe 791, Terry 793.5. The mean displacement of the Roe during the trials at different speeds was 711, 698 tons, and that of the Terry 722.5, 724, 723 tons. There was a notable absence of smoke from the boilers during the trials of both vessels, Examination showed that the interior of all boilers, drums, tubes, pipes, etc., were clean and their parts tight. The fire surfaces of the boilers were remarkably free from soot deposits, and the vessels remarkably free from vibration.

Steps preparatory to beginning active work were taken by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at the first meeting of the board of trustees, held in Washington on March 9. Senator Elihu Root was chosen president of the endowment; Joseph H. Choate, vice president; James Brown Scott, secretary, and Walter M. Gilbert, treasurer. The executive committee will consist of Senator Root, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; John W. Foster, former Secretary of State; Andrew J. Montague, former Governor of Virginia; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teachers, and Charlemagne Tower, former American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Russia and Germany. The finance committee will consist of George W. Perkins, Robert A. Franks and Samuel W. Mather. The temporary headquarters of the endowment are at the Carnegie Institute Building in Washington.

Experiments are being conducted at Gatun, Canal Zone, to determine the proper size of the openings through which water from the lower locks at Gatun and Miraflores will be emptied into the canal below the locks to equalize the difference in density between fresh and sea water. A difference in the elevation of the water surface may result which will cause a pressure against the lock gates, which must be kept within the limits of the capacity of the gate. The experiments are being conducted in accordance with the recommendation of a board consisting of Lieut. Col. H. F. Hodges, U.S.A., Major Chester Harding, U.S.A., and Mr. John M. G. Watt, appointed for the purpose of determining what means should be taken to obviate dangers resulting from tidal action and from difference of density. The details of a method of overcoming the tidal pressure on the lower guard gates are now being studied.

#### THE ARMY'S OPPORTUNITY.

VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

Those of us who leave the Service, if only to return to the colors in war time, owe a peculiar duty to society, namely, to preach the sound doctrines of the military virtues and, favored with a double view, to warn our sometime conferes specifically of the vices incident to prolonged periods of relative inactivity in peace time.

The happy accidents of good fortune make it my The happy accidents of good fortune make it my privilege and my duty to urge almost daily upon corporation managers—the so-called captains of industry—the application of military principles to the solution of their intricate problems. These problems are mainly of their intricate problems. These problems are mainly sociological. They deal with human nature, that which has changed the least, except for improvement, since the beginning. The military, the oldest of organizers, were the earliest extensive exponents of scientific man-agement. Their handicap is a lack of frequent opporagement. tunity to demonstrate the splendid principles for which they stand. Could the military, like the corporations, have every-day contact with their most intense probas the standards of individual manhood would be even ther. The hardest task of the corporations in gainhigher. ing greater efficiency is the eradication of feudalism in administration. This means the preservation of the in-dividual as an indivisible unit of organization, a principle for which the military have stood for centuries. The military type of organization affords the most prac-

The military type of organization affords the most practical protection to the rights of the individual to the preservation of his integrity as a unit of society.

Overspecialization, with its undesirable corollary, overcentralization, becomes a curse of modern society. No small factor in the increased cost of living is overspecialization in the form of ultradivision of labor. This is in direct contradistinction to the military idea of making possible the specialist on the largy and some of the board foundation of the largy and and foundation of the largy and and foundation of the largy and the property of the largy and the property of the largy and the property of the largy and largy appropriations from administrative waste is certainly a military duty. Leave such work to civilians and the Army suffers in public esteem. Inheriting the prejudice of the learned professions against the former lower standards of business, the Army has neglected to note the ethical advance of the commercial world. The science of modern lusiness, results business, the Army has neglected to note the ethical advance of the commercial world. The science of modern lusiness, results business, the Army has neglected to note the ethical advance of the commercial world. The science of modern lusiness and the former lower standards of business, the Army has neglected to note the ethical advance of the commercial world. The science of modern lusiness, results have a support of the professions and the former are several which seem to have been overlooked. The reform easiest to accomplish, and one ensuring the granter standard of th

ment.

Another easy and desirable change would be to abolish the post and the geographical department as administrative units and substitute real tactical units varying in size, composition and designation with the accidents of the Service. This would replace retarding rigidity with

energizing, economical, efficient elasticity. It is greatly to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the present mobilization of a division in the Southwest to retain it as a permanent organization of varying component elements; that many of the posts from which troops have just been withdrawn will be permanently abandoned; that such posts, with their excellent buildings, will be turned over to the several states for military schools, headquarters for Boy Souts, etc.

It is believed that modern organization demands the union, in one bureau or branch of the Service, of the functions of inspection and of audit. The Auditor can tell us only that the money has been lawfully spent. He is powerless to say whether or not it has been wisely and efficiently spent. Therefore absorb the Auditor's Office into the Service. Eventually, instead of a bureau of clerks in Washington, have a corps of high class inspecting officers, composites of the present inspecting officer, composites of the present inspecting officer, the national bank examiner and the traveling railway auditor. Money is the easiest of all things to measure, being definite in amount and exact in terms. Efficiency, based upon human variables, is necessarily more or less indefinite and relative.

Accounting is another case of overspecialization. It is merely one of several components of administrative operation, not the only one. The ultimate effect of such a system would be to abolish detailed returns of property except when specially required. Each military unit would disburse, keep its own accounts and be audited on the ground, after the fact, by an officer of rank. The man we now call department commander would be a general inspector for certain commands, assisted in routine by an aid or two, and would be denied an office of permanent record. While all this would mean a larger corps of inspectors, a good start can be made without legislation.

Military efficiency could be increased, regimental spirit fostered and large expenditures for travel be saved th

larger corps of inspectors, a good start can be made without legislation.

Military efficiency could be increased, regimental spirit fostered and large expenditures for travel be saved the Government by attaching officers permanently to a regiment regardless of promotion rank. Accidents of service make the number of officers present with a regiment a variable. Efforts to maintain a theoretical constant are both absurd and expensive. Regimental promotion was manifestly unjust, and therefore undesirable. Lineal promotion demands as its corollary an elasticity in assignment. The grades of second lieutenant and first lieutenant should be merged in that of lieutenant, as in the cadet battalion at the Military Academy, but with increase of compensation after certain definite service in grade.

signment. The grades of second lieutenant and first lieutenant should be merged in that of lieutenant, as in the cadet battalion at the Military Academy, but with increase of compensation after certain definite service in grade.

The Navy, with its executive officer second in rank, has a better organization than the Army, with the regimental adjutant a captain. The lieutenant colonel should be adjutant of the regiment, and, like the regimental quartermaster, should be selected by the colonel from the five or six majors of the regiment with the same freedom that a captain selects his first sergeant from the grade of sergeant. Orders should be signed by the officer actually responsible. If the colonel personally fathers order number one let him sign it, regardless of the fact that number two may happen to be signed by the lieutenant colonel (adjutant) and number three by the quartermaster major. Such phrases as "by command of," "by order of," etc., are ofttimes legal fictions, utterly inconsistent with the military idea of honesty and directness. The same principles apply, mutatis mutandis, to the higher units, including the War Department itself. Heads of staff departments in the higher units, including the War Department, should be assistant chiefs of staff. Assistants of these bureau chiefs in Washington—the word "department" is sadly overworked—should not be below the rank of colonel. An amiable failing of human nature is to feel that one's immediate associates and staff officers absorb so much of the divine afflatus from the head that principles may be disregarded. This results too frequently in placing seniors under the instructions or captious inquiries of juniors, a violation of military fundamentals.

The remedy is the chief of staff idea, the greatest boon to modern organization, conferring local superior rank, but wisely restricting selection to certain higher grades. The Army, like the large corporations, has made only a start along this cosmic tendency. There remains much to do. One rational extensio

unit.

All friends of the Army will rejoice that the present mobilization of a division in the Southwest affords an opportunity to show the country what the Army can do on sudden call, what it has made possible by patient, practical preparation. That it will more than justify expectations is a foregone conclusion.

Thanking you for the satisfaction of what Washington Irving so well calls trying to play the sage.

Charles Dellano Hine.

Army and Navy Club, New York city,

March 7, 1911.

## GEN. WOOD'S PART IN ARMY LEGISLATION.

The important Army legislation which was enacted during the past session is in a large manner due to an appeal made by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff. In this General Wood was ably assisted by Capt. Johnson Hagood, who has now become recognized, not only in the Service, but on Capitol Hill, as an authority on Army legislation. When General Wood returned from the South American trip he was met at the New York wharf by a party of newspaper men, who were anxious to know what would be his policy when he assumed the duties of Chief of Staff. With his usual frankness, the duties of Chief of Staff. With his usual frankness, the General, in effect, declared that it was his purpose to not only increase the efficiency of the Regular Establishment, but to develop the National Guard. After calling attention to the defenseless condition of the country on account of the small Regular Army which it maintained, and the disposition of the people to oppose any material increase, he said that it was apparent that the National Guard must be depended upon in the event of war.

that the National Guard must be depended upon in the event of war.

Later, in the development of this policy, General Wood recommended to Congress legislation which would increase the efficiency of the Army by giving it additional officers and at the same time provide a corps of officers to act as instructors for the state Militia. General Wood and Captain Hagood went before the Military Committees and presented this plan with such frankness.

and force that, despite the fact that Congress was in an uproar owing to the change in the control of the Lower House and the extensive legislative program proposed by President Taft, legislation was reported favorable to both Houses. Even then many who have been watching the progress of Service legislation for years entertained no hopes that it would pass. It was generally predicted even in Service papers outside of the Army and Navy Journal that any legislation which provided for an increase of officers would be defeated in the House when it came up for consideration.

But while General Wood had been presenting his plan to Congress he had not neglected to enlist the officers of the National Guard. At the St. Louis meeting of the National Guard Association he secured the promise of support from that source. And when the time came, it can be said to the credit of the National Guard officers, they kept their promise. Then during the session of Congress General Wood was invited to all of the large banquets and meetings that were held in Washington. On all these occasions he was on the program for a speech, and on all occasions his theme was the need of legislation to increase the efficiency of the Army and National Guard. He treated it from an elevated point of view, which appealed to his heaters and made votes for Army legislation in Congress every time he spoke. He convinced many members of Congress who had regarded extra officer bills as promotion schemes that the country really needed more officers to increase the efficiency of the Army and develop its state Militia. As the result legislation was enaacted that will not only be of benefit to the Service, but of great importance to the country in the future.

#### GENERAL WOOD'S OPINIONS.

Edward Marshall publishes in the New York Times of Sunday, March 5, an interview with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., from whom he sought in vain to extract specific information such as the General, being a discreet Chief of Staff, was not disposed to give. The most General Wood was willing to admit as to the prospect of war was that war was always possible, so that preparation for it was always in order. Falling into a reflective mood himself, Mr. Marshall says:

"There came into my mind, as we sat talking, a picture of some of the state troops who were sent down to Cuba during the Spanish War. I saw these troops in camp, in the United States, suffering horribly and dying off like flies, largely through the ignorance of their officers and their own lack of rudimentary military training; I saw them in a hostile and unhealthful country, where their sufferings increased and made the nation suffer. Side by side with them, in home camps and in Cuba, I saw Regulars enduring readily and without

training; I saw them in a hostile and unhealthful country, where their sufferings increased and made the nation suffer. Side by side with them, in home camps and in Cuba, I saw Regulars enduring readily and without discomfort the same hardships which so prostrated the Volunteers, and afterward I read in records of the superiority of Regulars in battle over Volunteers as Volunteers were then."

Asked as to the legislation of the Congress just ended, General Wood said: "We felt that we were taking what was, perhaps, the longest step toward real efficiency in our preparations for national defense when we drew what has been designated as the Council of National Defense bill. It was planned with the idea of establishing a definite military policy." This bill, which was alouse bill, failed to get beyond a favorable report in the House, and therefore did not reach the Senate at all. As to the bill to pay the Militia, which was lost in the final Congressional shuffle, General Wood said:

"This, it seemed to the bill's sponsors, would make an officer or an organization which was not granted Federal pay known as inefficient, and thus, by means of pride, offer a stimulus additional to that afforded by the services of the Federal officers and the Federal pay. Another bill was looked upon with really great interest by this Department. It authorized the provision of arms and ammunition to organizations, rifle clubs and various public schools throughout the country for the purpose of teaching club members and youngsters how to shoot. In France the national government gives great encouragement and assistance to rifle practice. In Switzerland the interest is general, even compulsory. In Austria the matter is receiving close attention. In England a most enthusiastic sentiment has been aroused in favor of this particular line of training. In the case of a modern war, unexpectedly declared and rapidly developing, our 'latent resources' would be about as useful to us as an undurg sold mine in Alaska would be to a poor man hunting c

good reason to believe that they will soon have demonstrated a real remedy for this greatest of all scourges. I do not say this without actual reason. The serum already in our possession has proved itself of decided value, and further experiments are in progress which undoubtedly will add to this. Imagine what the ultimate benefit to the whole world would be from a remedy for cholera! Instantly the losses from the greatest war which ever has been fought would be completely overshadowed, and our losses from our little fight with Spain and the nagging but not, really very costly struggle with the natives of the islands sink into insignificance."

### THE LAST WORK ON MODERN SEAMANSHIP.

THE LAST WORK ON MODERN SEAMANSHIP.

In the fifth edition of his finely illustrated work on "Modern Seamanship" Capt. Austla M. Knight, U.S.N., says he has made an attempt to cover a wider field than that traversed by most of the existing works on the subject of seamanship. Despite the admirable works of Luce, Nares and Alston, the passing of the sailing ship seems to make necessary a work whose central idea shall be the steam vessel of modern commerce and war. The author acknowledges the assistance of Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., who prepared Chapters 1 and 18, and of Lieut. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., who contributed several charts and much valuable information upon meteorology. Other officers of the United States Navy who are thanked are Comdr. C. B. Britatin, Comdr. L. H. Chandler, Comdr. B. F. Hutchison, Comdr. C. F. Hughes, Lieut. Comdr. John Halligan, jr.: Naval Constr. R. H. Rolinson, Lieut. B. E. Wygant, Lieut D. C. Bingham, Lieut. W. G. Diman, Ensign A. H. Miles and Chief Boatswain J. P. O'Neil. Chief acknowledgment is made of the aid given by Chief Boatswain C. F. Pierce, U.S.N., who prepared fully one-half the illustrations of the volume. As the book has more than 500 pages and an illustration appears every page or so, the illustrative work can be appreciated. Three chapters are entirely new. They deal with the handling of torpedo vessels and submarines; keeping station and manuvering in squadror: hints for junior officers. The chapter on hints, by Lieut. B. B. Wright, U.S.N., is reproduced from a pamplete published by the U.S. Naval Institute. The work on seamanship by Comdr. Wilfrid Henderson, R.N., is drawn on for plates on sailing craft and buoyage. A noteworthy feature of this exhaustive volume is the clearness of the plates and diagrams. No attempt has been made to economize space at the expense of lucidity. There is no crowding of illustrations on a page. The lettering on each plate cannot be mistaken, and each otted line or arrow leads to its proper goal and does not, as in some plates In the fifth edition of his finely illustrated work on "Modern Seamanship" Capt. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., says he has made an attempt to cover a wider field than

#### ANTISEPTIC FOR FIRST AID PACKAGE.

Major Frank Thomas Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Assimiboine, Mont., publishes in the New York Medical Journal of Feb. 11 "Some Further Observations on Iodine as an Antiseptic." He believed himself to be the first to present this valuable action of iodine, viz., as the exclusive antiseptic for surgical use, at least to the American profession.

This belief was based upon the fact that during service of over two years in the Philippines, part which was in the heart of the jungles of Samar Island, where not even a road penetrates, this method of using iodine took form independently and was first tried in November, 1906, when the writer reported two cases.

iodine took form independently and was first tried in November, 1906, when the writer reported two cases. Dr. Woodbury says:

"The first aid packets with aseptic contents now carried by every soldier in our Army, while being a wonderful advance in preventing wound infection, and thereby having to their credit many, almost miraculous, recoveries, are not yet ideal, because they are not proof against infection from the hand that applies them, nor is the infection, carried into the wound by projectiles, affected by a sterile covering. In considering this very subject in an address before the Association of Military Surgeons, Col. N. Antelo, of Ruenos Ayres, said: "To the "field dressing" must be added a small flask of adequate form and size containing a quantity of the tincture of iodine sufficient to cover the orifices made by projectiles and the immediately surrounding zone. It must be packed outside of the pieces of dressing material constituting the "field dressing." Then the wounded soldier—carefully instructed during peace—should open the little bottle and pour half its contents into each aperture and on the immediately surrounding skin. Afterward he should open the "field dressing" according to instructions.'

"We submit that if the treatment of wounds by surgeons and nurses is attended with some danger of

accident or infection, how much greater would be the risk where the person applying the treatment is a soldier on the battlefield in acute suffering, faint, frightened or clumsy. Under such circumstances tincture of iodine might be poured into a wound of the chest or abdomen, for example, with great suffering and serious damage as a result. We need a first aid packet that is fool proof and ignorance proof. Why not carry the idea further? Let the contents of the first aid packet be impregnated with a strong iodine solution, as in the Claudius method for catgut, then the danger from included germs will be lessened by the germicidal effect of the iodine, redissolved by the wound secretions, which can be increased by wetting the dressing after application without danger of an excess.

of an excess.

"It will be remembered in this connection that the dressing will be inspected at the dressing station of the ambulance company, at the field hospital, the evacuation hospital, on the hospital train or transport, and finelly at the base hospital, so that adequate surgical care will be available once the man is picked up, but the damage is done within the first few minutes after receiving the wound, and it is this weak spot in the course of the treatment that must be strengthened."

#### DEMILITARIZING THE BOY SCOUTS.

If those in charge of the Boy Scout movement have yielded or are disposed to yield in any degree to the opponents of military training the organization should receive no official support from the President or the military authorities. In our issue of March 4 we referred in terms of strong condemnation to the reported attempt to emasculate the movement, and to turn it into a nursery for mollycoddles. Since then we have received communications which indicate that there is a strong, healthy sentiment in this country that agrees with us that unless the Boy Scouts are held firmly to the original intention the Boy Scouts are held firmly to the original intention of its founders they might as well be abandoned, in order that the way may be cleared for the formation of a body of youths that shall keep military training always in the foreground. President Taft believes in the Boy Scout movement, but not in such Scouts as would result from the present attempts at "demilitarizing." The President has asserted recently his strong belief in the wisdom of adding military training to the instruction of college life, and it is inconceivable that one with so positive views on the value of military training for youths will favor any plan to kill the principle of military training, which has been the core, the center, of the Boy Scout movement.

training, which has been the core, the center, of the Boy Scout movement.

If the Boy Scouts are to be stripped of their military characteristics, the time is ripe for an organization of boys that will be kept in the hands of those who will not be ready to succumb to namby-pamby pleas for the softening and feminizing of boyish character. One correspondent who has been active in the Scout movement writes: "I wish to express my heartiest agreement with your sentiments; they crystallize just the convictions that I have felt for some time. I am sure that many other individual persons interested in our country's permanent safety share this disappointment in the Boy Scout movement. I deeply deplore the substitution of a decadent Indian folklore and terminology for the modern military basis of organization. We want a renaissance, not of supine indifference to war, but of a manly Americanism that shall encourage the duties of soldier as well as of citizen."

We have been loth to condemn unreservedly the present

not of supine indifference to war, dut of a many concionism that shall encourage the duties of soldier as well as of citizen."

We have been loth to condemn unreservedly the present management of the Boy Scout movement because we had only uncertain reports to guide us, but we have been told in the last few days by one who is in the movement, "I am convinced that under the present leadership there is no hope of injecting any military features into this movement." That being true, it seems to us that those who believe in the military training of our youth have nothing longer to expect from the present Boy Scouts, and that no time should be lost in organizing a movement that shall represent the real red-blood, patriotic ideals of those who originally gave the Boy Scouts to the world, and who did not dream that they would become a knickerbockered annex to a "peace" crusade.

It may be that we do an injustice to the present directors of the Boy Scouts, and that we have been misinformed by the press despatches and by our correspondents. If so, we shall be pleased to have our mistakes pointed out by those at the head of the movement. What the Army and Navy Journal wants is the military education of the youth of the country. The name under which this training is accomplished is nothing; the thing itself is everything.

#### GRADED RETIREMENT IN THE NAVY.

Many comrades and shipmates of the Navy and Marine Corps who have served faithfully nearly twenty-five years are without doubt greatly disappointed over the fact that S. 7765 (Perkins), the graded retirement bill for the Navy and Marine Corps, endorsed by the Army and Navy Union, and whose passage was recommended by the Navy Department, failed to pass the House in the last days of Congress, after having been passed by the Senate and favorably reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House. If trained men are to be induced to remain in the Navy this bill should be passed, as it will accomplish this very object, otherwise the great percentage of the enlisted personnel of the Navy will always be composed of partly trained men in their first

always be composed of partly trained men in their first enlistment.

National Commander J. Edwin Browne, Army and Navy Union, of Brooklyn, N.Y., spent a great deal of time in Washington during the last session of Congress working, with others, in an earnest effort to get the graded retirement law for the Navy and Marine Corps passed, and under date of March 4, 1911, Hon. Albert F. Dawson, member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House, and member of the subcommittee that had the bill in charge, wrote the following letter to National Commander Browne, commending him for his efforts in trying to get this Navy retirement bill passed:

My dear General Browne: I had hoped to be able to re-

trying to get this Navy retirement bill passed:

My dear General Browne: I had hoped to be able to report to you that final action was had on the Naval Retirement bill, in which you have taken such an active and effective interest, but in the tremendous crush of legislation, incident to the closing days of the Congress, it could not be reached for final consideration. I want to congratulate you on the splendid progress you have made in advancing this bill, in the fact of great difficulties. There is such difficulty in making any progress with measures of this kind during the short session at the end of a Congress, when the time is so largely filled with the consideration of appropriation bills, and yet by your earnest and intelligent efforts the bill was

put through one branch (Senate), and was in such situation that it would have passed the other branch (House) if there had been sufficient time. You have been a devoted friend of the enlisted men in this matter, and the progress you have made with the bill in this Congress will, I am sure, make it much easier to secure its passage in the next Congress. With kindest regards. Faithfully yours, A. F. DAWSON.

Under recent date National Commander J. Edwin Browne, in a letter to comrades interested in the bill, makes this statement: "I feel very badly about the failure of the graded retirement bill for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, but can assure you that I did all that any man could do in order to get it passed. You and the rest of the comrades interested can rest assured of one thing, however, and that is when the extra session of Congress meets on April 4, 1911, one of the first hundred bills presented will be that bill."

#### PACIFIC COAST AND THE NAVY.

At the session of the Navy League Convention at Los ngeles, Cal., on March 7, Engineer-in-Chief Hutch L. Cone, U.S.N., after endorsing the work of the Navy League, spoke as follows:

Cone, U.S.N., after endorsing the work of the Navy League, spoke as follows:

"In regard to the Pacific coast and the Navy Department I wish to state that the Department is thoroughly alive to the importance of an adequate naval force in the Pacific, and in all of the plans, policies and designs for the future this need is being taken care of in the best manner possible. If we should take the Navy at the present time it would certainly be a bold strategist who would recommend that our fleet be divided into two parts, each of which would be weaker than the fleet of a possible enemy. On the other hand, we have demonstrated, by the world cruise of the battleships, that our fleet is sufficiently mobile and self-sustaining to be effective in any ocean as long as it exists. Such being the case, it seems to me good strategy to station our one fleet where it can be best maintained in a high state of efficiency. Admitting this, the question of supplying this fleet largely decides its station in time of peace. The supply of fuel being the greatest problem in connection with keeping a modern fleet on the seas, and furthermore the fact that our present fleet burns coal under its boilers, the problem of supplying fuel in time of peace, in order that the necessary drills, maneuvers and practical exercises may be properly pursued, brings us to the question of the coal supply as one deciding largely as to where the station of the fleet shall be in time of peace. The Department has been freely criticized for its policy of transporting coal from the East coast to the West coast for the use of naval ships. I therefore beg the indulgence of this audience to enter into the details of the reasons for the above policy.

"The Navy Department is seeking some method of efficiently using the coals found on the Pacific evert in

the East coast to the West coast for the use of naval ships. I therefore beg the indulgence of this audience to enter into the details of the reasons for the above policy.

"The Navy Department is seeking some method of efficiently using the coals found on the Pacific coast, in British Columbia and elsewhere. It realizes the desirability, from a military as well as a commercial standpoint, of developing a method of using for naval purposes Pacific coast coals. Two sister ships, the armored cruisers West Virginia and Maryland, were selected to conduct exhaustive and practical comparative tests of the coals available on the West coast. It is the purpose of the Department to sufficiently try out these coals in an amply extended test, so as to ensure accuracy in the results obtained. One of the vessels is using Eastern coal of known quality as a standard, while the other vessel is using Western coal. The object of this is to be in a position to properly classify the values of the different coals available on the West coast as compared with those of the Eastern coast. The two ships above mentioned were selected because they were similar in every respect, having been constructed at the same time from the same designs and by the same builder; and, further, they were given a thorough overhauling, placing each in a condition as good as new. The first tests are being conducted with standard Navy fittings and under the usual conditions obtaining in the Navy when using Eastern coal that the men are accustomed to. On the completion of these tests it is the purpose of the Department to resort to special fittings or any other necessary means to successfully burn Western coal. It must be remembered that our firemen are trained in handling such coals as are produced on the Eastern coast of the United States, and they get good results from Eastern coals. Up to the present time we have not found out how to handle Pacific coals so as to get good results.

"We nevertheless intend to continue until we learn to handle Pacific coals s

OIL FUEL.

"We are at present designing ships which will be particularly effective in the Pacific because of our large supply of fuel oil on the West coast. So far as can be seen at the present time, the U.S. Navy of the future will consume oil, instead of coal. In fact, we have already in commission ten destroyers which burn nothing but oil. Battleships being designed for the next year's program are to be vessels that burn only oil. In order that members of the League may be informed of the situation with regard to oil burning, which I consider the most important technical question now confronting the Department, I will state briefly the reasons which caused this decision to burn oil.

"The advantages of oil over coal are that a smaller weight of oil is necessary to produce the same power. It can also be taken on board ship readily without manual labor and without interruption to the routine of the ship. The problem of fueling at sea is solved. Full power in such a vessel can be maintained as readily as low power, and a vessel burning oil is capable of

prolonged runs at full speed without fatigue on the part of the personnel. Oil can be burned smokeless, which is, of course, an important tactical consideration. A considerable reduction in personnel is possible. Coal and ash handling gear is eliminated, rendering unnecessary the piercing of the hull for coal trunks, etc. The storage and handling of oil is much easier than that of coal, and will result in a cleaner ship, with consequent increase of time available for training and drills. The mechanical supply of oil fuel to the boilers gives a prompt and delicate control of the steam supply, and permits more sudden changes in speed than with coal. This is a decided tactical advantage.

"In conclusion, I wish to ask the sympathy and support of the League in fostering the spirit of patience and trust on the part of the public at large in the ability of naval officers to work out what is best for the Navy, and I sincerely hope to see the time come when we will not be forced into errors of policy or design of ships because of the impatience and lack of confidence in our ability displayed from time to time by the wholesale indiscriminate criticisms showered upon us without a full knowledge of the situation. As a naval officer and as a departmental official whose work lies in the midst of all the problems of administrating the Navy, I am of the firm conviction that we are all to be congratulated in having a man like the present Secretary at the head of naval affairs, for there is no gainsaying the fact that he is welding the personnel of the Navy, both official and enlisted, into a co-ordinate body with the administrative officials at Washington, the final result of which will be a well organized, well equipped fleet of fighting ships manned by men who have been trained to handle a fleet in accordance with modern tactics and strategy. These men will also have a sufficient knowledge of the ships themselves to ensure their being on the battle line when the day comes, fit in every respect to give a good account of thems

#### OUR ARMY SHARPLY CRITICISED.

In a speech in the House of Representatives March 3 resentative McLachlan, of California, indulged him-in some sharp criticisms of the Army which he

might now be disposed to modify in some particulars.

"The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, on the floor of this House some time ago, gave some startling figures concerning the cost of our Army, and offered the opinion that if we are militarily helpless, notwithstanding the immense treasure expended on our

Military Establishment, that the only alternative to con-tinued helplessness is national bankruptcy.

"In part I agree with him. And if the gentleman from Minnesota had not employed his splendid abilities in suppressing the report of the Secretary of War, the

"In part I agree with him. And if the gentleman from Minnesota had not employed his splendid abilities in suppressing the report of the Secretary of War, the condition of national military helplessness could have been sanely discussed, without the foolish cry of "war scare" resounding throughout the land, and even now corrective measures, calling for no additional appropriations, might be under way. Without in any way reflecting on either the commissioned or emisted personnel I charge that our Army is wretchedly unorganized and extravagantly administered; that it is in no sense fight, which is the final function a military force and that it is unprepared to fight, which is the final function and military force and that it is unprepared to the weather to spend a military force. I charge, and I challenge denial, that the mobile Army of the United States is entirely without tactical organization, and that it is but a grotesque, illy proportioned aggregation of armed me unprepared in training or complemented equipment to meet the exactments of even a minor war.

"So complete is the dissection and disorganization of the Army that not a single division of efficient troops could be assembled within a period of months, should war come. We have before us a military condition which would not be tolerated in any other country of the world. We are spenditure? The most tangible thing to date is a "suppressed report" from the military authorities, and I wish to say, in defense of the military authorities, and I wish to say, in defense of the military authorities, and it wish to say, in defense of the military authorities, and it wish to say, in defense of the military authorities, and it wish to say, in defense of the military authorities, that they appear perfectly willing to confess the delinquencies of the Army. Our enlisted personnel, owing principally to their time being occupied in caring for useless and extravagant posts, are not being trained in the attributes of a soldier: our officers, from the military and particu

army. "Every session of Congress is marked by legislative

tinkering with the Army, until to-day it stands a grotesque, ill proportioned, non-military organization, which would collapse under the first pressure of war. Until legislation is enacted designed to entirely reorganize the Army and to place it on a plane of military efficiency the appropriation of moneys to continue the Army under its present organization constitutes a crime of wilful extravagance. To correct existing conditions, I have introduced the following bill:

A bill to provide a tactical organization for the mobile

ave introduced the following DIII:
bill to provide a tactical organization for the mo
es of the United States and to increase the efficiency

forces of the United States and to increase the efficiency of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That the mobile Army of the United States shall include the Infantry, the Field Artillery, and the Cavalry arms of the Army and such parts of the administrative, supply with staff departments as may be required for service therewith.

Sec. 2. That the mobile Army shall consist of six divisions and one auxiliary Cavalry division.

Sec. 3. That each division, except the auxiliary Cavalry division, shall consist of 9 regiments of Infantry, 2 regiments of Field Artillery, 1 battalion of Engineers, 1 battalion of Signal Corps, 4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals, 1 ammunition train, 1 supply train; and that the auxiliary Cavalry division shall consist of 9 regiments of Cavalry, 1 regiment of horse artillery, 1 pioneer battalion of Engineers (mounted), 1 field battalion of signal troops, 2 ambulance companies, and 2 field hospitals.

Sec. 4. That, except in case of war or threatened war, one-sixth, and not to exceed one-sixth, of the officers and enlisted men required to complete the organization of the mobile Army as provided in this act shall be appointed, promoted and recruited, all as now required by law, each and every year for the six years immediately following the approval of this act.

Sec. 5. That, following the organization of each division

and recruited, all as now recruited, all as now recruited, all as now recruited, all as now recruited as the set.

Sec. 5. That, following the organization of each division as herein provided, the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the United States shall every year thereafter, when practicable, cause each division to be assembled for a period of at least 60 days in the field and engage in field maneuvers designed as closely as possible to simulate the problems likely to be encountered in time of war.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"We are giving neither the Army nor the taxpayer a

"We are giving neither the Army nor the taxpayer a square deal. In fairness to both, the Army should be either entirely reorganized or immediately disbanded."

#### LIFE ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

In these days of canting claims of a moral superiority that is soon to bring about such a regeneration of the world that armaments will disappear from the earth, battleships will be converted into ships of commerce and the mighty engines of war will do the bidding of white-winged Peace, it is refreshing to find a writer who out of the past can evoke pictures of right living, pictures of noble men and women, pictures of days when high ideals led men on, to contrast with certain phases of the pres-. Such a man is ex-Congressman S. D. Woods, his "Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast," thus compares the future of San Francisco with the city he knew more than a generation ago: "What of the future under the peculiar conditions of the reof the future under the peculiar conditions of the resuscitated city? Money is king, and to its dominion we are compelled to yield. Things precious to former generations are handled with careless hands. We are too busy to waste time wandering in old fields, for we must keep up with the procession. The midnight oil burns no more on the lawyer's desk; precedents are more easily found than principles; the painter paints for the market; eloquence is a matter of commerce; the sculptor carves no more for immortality, and the newspapers grind out news for the purchasing multitudes with an eye single to bank accounts. They are content to prosper financially, forgetting the old days when newspapers dominated the conscience and thought of all people."

sculptor carves no more for immortality, and the newspapers grind out news for the purchasing multitudes with an eye single to bank accounts. They are content to prosper financially, forgetting the old days when newspapers dominated the conscience and thought of all people."

Making due allowance for that temptation in the old to see a larger beauty in the days of their youth than of their old age, one can scarcely fail to admit a large measure of truth in this indictment. In this day of the turbulent, aggressive, militant woman, who can say that the world has gained in drifting away from a condition of respect toward the sex of which Mr. Woods can say this in speaking of San Francisco in 1850: "The good woman commanded a reverence never before more intensely expressed among men. Men were lonely for the companionship of women, were hungry for the sweetness of home life, and on this verge of the world thirsted for the sweetness of pure womanhood. It was the glory of the early California days that a good woman could travel from one end of the city to the other at any hour of the day, or night, protected by her own sweetness, and every man she met constituted himself, while she was within his presence, and as long as she was within his horizon, her special guardian." Some day, the author says, he will have a memorial shaft erected on the summit of the mound near the line of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, in the valley of the Owens River. Doubtless the peculiar color and situation of this mound has attracted the attention of more than one Army officer on his journey across the continent. On his mound Mr. Woods will have carved these words: "Sacred to the memory of Charley—a black man with a white soul. Killed in the Indian War while defending his master's family." The book describes the incident. The family was fleeing toward a fort six miles away when a band of Indians burst upon the trail. They rapidly gained on the fugitives, whose capture seemed certain, when the old faithful servont, taking a rife and two r

so distinctly that he can say of it that it was so terrible that if the Battleship Fleet under Admiral Evans in its cruise from Hampton Roads to California in 1907-08 had met it, "doubtless the history of the voyage would have been far different and the ribs of some of the great battleships would be lying upon the shores of the southern seas, and many a galant seaman would have sunk to sleep with monstrous shapes that baunt the deep." What a wonderful bark that was, to be sure, that could survive a storm that would have wrecked a great modern steel warship! The volume is published by Funk and Wagnalls, New York. It is a very interesting book, and should be read by those who desire to get the right perspective in estimating our progress in the last half century.

#### THE ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN.

The Outlook of March 4 publishes the following statement by Theodore Roosevelt in answer to statements by Mr. Howard Chandler Christy concerning the Colonel's part in the battle of San Juan:

The Outlook of March 4 publishes the following statement by Theodore Roosevelt in answer to statements by Mr. Howard Chandler Christy concerning the Colonel's part in the battle of San Juan:

"The fighting around Santiago from July 1 to 3, 1898, took place partly at El Caney and partly in capturing a line of hills near the city, one of which hills was crowned by a blockhouse called the San Juan Blockhouse. To chart the commanders and regiments who had not to prove the commanders and regiments who had not to chart the commanders and regiments who had not be precisely like saying that the Few not in the active the provided of the commanders and regiments who had not be precisely like saying that the Few not at the heattle of the control of the cont

#### MOROS CURED OF RUNNING AMUCK.

In the New York Tribune of Sunday, March 12, W. In the New York Tribune of Sunday, March 12, W. A. Dupuy describes at length the method adopted by Lieut. E. Y. Miller, a Volunteer officer from Chicago, to put an end to the Juramentado in the province of Palawan, P.I., of which he was Governor. When Datto Oali was killed in running amuck against a group of soldiers his body was buried with a degree of ceremony which greatly pleased the natives and correspondingly depressed the American soldiers. The dénouement is

depressed the American soldiers. The dénouement is thus described:

"Two American soldiers with a pig between them approached the open grave of the Moro chief. They stood immediately over it with the pig between them. One drew out a sharp knife and slit the animal's throat. The blood of it gushed into the grave and upon the remains of the dead chief. His body must have been covered with this blood. He was made vilely unclean. His ascent into heaven was made a thing unthinkable. There was but one place in the hereafter to which these people could confine one so defiled. He would forever remain in the vilest of hell.

"The natives slunk away, sickened and disheartened. The framework of their fanatical self-sacrifice had been cut away from beneath them at a single blow. Their old practices would no longer exalt them. To those who ran amuck and killed there awaited not the seventh

but the uttermost hell. The occasion for the was removed. Its rewards were taken away

heaven, but the uttermost hell. The occasion for the sacrifice was removed. Its rewards were taken away. It ceased to be.

"As far as is known the incident of the pig occurred but once in the campaign among the Moros. With that one occurrence the practice of running amuck almost disappeared. There has been an occasional cropping out of the practice. These have mostly been in the outlying provinces, to which the tale of the American method of battling with the practice has not penetrated.

"It has been nearly a decade since interior Mindanao had been so disturbed until the present outbreak reported by General Pershing. In this case the outbreak is as much a concentration of outlaws, both Christian and Mohammedan, as it is a gathering of oath-bound men. There seems to have been among the outlaws some of the priests of the old faith, and there is evidence of the fanatics who have thrust themselves into the death by violence. The whole band has, however, been rent to pieces by ordinary military methods, and there may be no further necessity of enacting the drama of the pig to discourage the deadly practices.

"Likewise is there a delicacy on the part of the authorities in sanctioning the practice. The difficulties of an isolated campaign of this sort in so strange a land are so many and the emergencies arising so diverse that the occasion must call forth its own cure. The American soldier has been versatile in these emergencies, and the government of the Philippines may well challenge all history for a parallel of accomplishment with so little spilling of human blood.

"Lieutenant Miller died in the height of his usefulness. He had brought absolute peace to Palawan, which he governed. Its natives mourn his death as the greatest misfortune that could have befallen them."

#### SOME PLAIN TRUTHS FOR ENGLAND.

At a meeting held in His Majesty's Theater, London, to form a theatrical branch of the National Service League, General Lord Roberts said that his pleasure in attending that meeting would be immeasurably increased if he were able to convince those of them who were not already convinced of the necessity for universal service in home defense and of the hopelessness and utter in-efficiency of the territorial army. The army must be based on sound democratic principles, and it must be one in which all classes in the land—the sons of dukes and sons of laboring men-would fight side by side for the protection of their homes. People must not be led away by a book which had been recently published under the title of "Compulsory Service," of which Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton was the author. That book had the support of Mr. Haldane, and a memorandum was added Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson. Mr. Haldane

under the title of "Compulsory Service." of which Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton was the author. That book had the support of Mr. Haldane, and a memorandum was added by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson. Mr. Haldane, Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir Arthur Wilson ach sought to minimize all our difficulties and to magnify all the difficulties of the supposed invader. He could not be so optimistic. He was obliged to think that the invading force might consist of considerably more than 70,000 men, and he was autic certain that it could come in less than the 150 vessels put down by Mr. Haldane.

In the guise of a letter from "Colonel Von Donner und Titen." The military correspondent of the London Times presents a most pessimistic picture of England's possibilities of defense against an invading force of even 70,000 men. This supposititions German colonel ays: "I have long lost the faculty for feeling surprised about mything counceted with your defense. But it is strange that none of your seamen appreciat: the difference between the initiative and the want of it, and this notwithstanding Port Arthur and the obvious lessons from the surprise of the Russian navy, which, like yours, also declared invasion to be impossible, but found that its theory could not endure the test of war. If the initiative is ours, what then? Navies within easy striking disance of the shores of an enemy are peculiarly vulnerable to surprise attacks, and the balance of naval power may be altered in a night: It is nine chances in ten that we shall have the initiative in war with you. Your pampered polyarchy is inenable of declaring war, and all that you are good for, after the event, is war demagogism à la Caius Flaminius.

"You dare not assume the initiative against us at sea. Why? Because any act of aggression committed against us automatically produces the casus fooderia hetween as and our allies. You have no allies in Europe, and the initiative taken at your expense compels nobody else to march. This is your weakness, which we shall certainly exploit.

29½ millions on new construction and armament during the last three financial years. If this proportion is maintained, what right have you to expect any greater margin of superiority over us than the difference between these two figures? No, I am not forgetting the pre-Dreadnoughts. In 1996 you said that they would be obsolete by 1911. So they have become, and we sell ours to the Turk because we act upon principles to which you only pay lip service. Can we not sell some to you? Your political debaters would be able to make great play with them.

"To defeat 70,000 good foreign troops—the responsibility for the figure rests solely with your Defense Com-

which you only pay lip service. Can we not sell some to you? Your political debaters would be able to make great play with them.

"To defeat 70,000 good foreign troops—the responsibility for the figure rests solely with your Defense Committee—and to defeat them 'under all circumstances,' means to defeat them when your regulars are abroad and your special reserve largely absorbed into them. You require nearly 300,000 men for obligatory garrisons and local mobile defense, including Ireland. You need besides over 200,000 for a central force to defeat the 70,000 invaders, on the assumption, which may be right or wrong, that three territorials equal one trained soldier. This means 500,000 territorials, and to provide this number of effectives your establishment should be 600,000, and the strength to correspond.

"I put it to you that, if voluntary service fails to provide the 600,000 men required for your second line, the arguments in favor of the voluntary principle should weigh as dust in the balance of your decisions. Voluntary service is the secret of comfort; but national service is the secret of victory. You are free agents, and can have victory or comfort, which you please. Comfort, as it seems, is your choice. As a result, not only your navy, but a large part of your regulars as well, will be diverted from their legitimate missions in war. I therefore conclude that you have neither the navy of your strategy nor the army of your policy, and if you ask me whether I, as' a German, am satisfied with this situation my reply is in the affirmative.

"This, my dear friend, is our century, not yours. You English steadily avert your faces from the facts of the present day. You live in a world which has no real existence. You see what you wish to see and nothing more. Furbish up, if you please, that champion belt which has so long reposed in John Bull's strongbox, for the hour is at hand when we shall challenge for it."

#### RECENT INVENTIONS.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C., send us the following list of patents issued during the week ending Feb. 14, 1911: Aerial machine, Robert W. Stewart; aerial navigation, James Means; aeroplane, William R. Bellville and Lloyd L. Bellville; military airship, Joseph Bellville and Lloyd L. Bellville; military airship, Joseph E. Cooper; releasing mechanism for boats, Fritz Eriksen; floating dock, Hans Giese; firearm, John M. Browning; automatic firearm, Edward E. Redfield; recoil operated firearm, John M. Browning; repeating firearm, Edward E. Redfield; flying machine, one each, Joseph B. Shainline, John Anderson, Adelard J. Beauregard, Albert Hugo Friedel; wheeled carriage for flying machines, Horace Leonard Short et al., London; devices for use in connection with naval warfare, two, Giovanni Emanuele Elia.

Issued during the week ending Each 21 1011.

for use in connection with naval warfare, two, Giovanni Emanuele Elia.

Issued during the week ending Feb. 21, 1911:
Propeller wheel for airships and a storage battery attachment for airships, John W. Hearst; firearm, Leslie Bown Taylor; flying machine, James A. Horne; fuse for ordnance shells, Isidor Theodor Von Risch; gun silencer, Harry Craven; submarine mine, Thomas J. Hunt and Mae E. Walker; apparatus for coaling ships at sea, John H. Michener, jr. Inventions by those in the U.S. Army; Shelf attachment for tents, William Carey Brown, U.S.A.

Issued during the week ending March 7, 1911: Aero traveler, John H. Nolan; airship, William H. Harrison; submarine or submersible boat, Cesare Laurenti, assignor to Societa Fiat-San Giorgio, Spezia, Italy; machine for loading hunting cartridges, Salvatore Berti; firearm, Elbert Hamilton Searle; hood for firearm sights, Willard O. French; flying machine, one each, David Smith, Karl Hipssich, Henry Mitchell, Melvin D. Compton; differential recoil gun, Konrad Haussner; method of generating steam for submarine boats, Raymond d'Equevilleymontjustin; steering device for vehicles, airships, aeroplanes, submarines, Joseph Wetterwald.

#### PRESIDENT TAFT'S MILITARY AID.

Accompanying a fine likeness of Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., Frank Leslie's says: "Butt had been plugging along as Washington correspondent for several Southern newspapers when he got the war fever. President McKinley appointed him to the Quartermaster's Department. Young Butt promptly had himself assigned dent McKinley appointed him to the Quartermaster's Department. Young Butt promptly had himself assigned to the Philippines Division. He was chagrined to find that he had been slated to go by the transport Sumner, which was being elaborately fitted out for a comfortable trip to the islands by way of the Suez. The one-hundred-day journey did not look good to the young man who wanted to see active service. It took more influence for him to have those orders changed than it did to get him into the Army. The efforts resulted in his being ordered to leave from the Pacific side in charge of a transport load of mules. Being from the South, he knew mules. Crders that he must unload the animals in Hawaii were issued, the idea then being that a rest was necessary for their welfare. Captain Butt became indignant, because he thought the Hawaiian charges for watering and caring for the animals excessive. He refused to make the landing. If any of the mules had died the new officer would have had to face a court-martial. He was on the water forty-five days and made the journey without a stop. Each and every one of those five hundred mules was sent ashore at Manila in splendid condition. That trip revolutionized methods of transporting live stock by water. Afterward the British adopted the system in transporting cavalry horses during the Boer war. Captain Butt made a special study of diseases of animals in the tropics, and wrote several treatises which have been added to the permanent literature on the subject. These achievements so impressed Governor Taft that, unbeknown to Captain Butt, he wrote a letter to Mr. Root, Secretary of War, asking that he be given a commission in the Regular Army. Curiously enough, Captain Butt did not know of the existence of the letter until years later, when he was honored by being made military and to President Taft. Captain Butt was brought to Washington and made depot quartermaster. The office had never been filled by an officer of lower rank than a lieutenant colonel. A compliment was paid t

of our troops in Cuba. President Roosevelt saw a magazine article written by Captain Butt, 'Both Sides of the Shield,' and immediately began making inquiries as to the identity of the author. He expressed pleasure to find that he was an Army officer. Captain Butt was then and there summoned to Washington to serve as military aid to Mr. Roosevelt. The President discovered that Captain Butt's family and that of his own mother had been intimate friends in Georgia. It proved a happy selection, because there was no stunt the Colonel proposed which the Army man could not do. He played tennis with the President, climbed precipices, swam rivers and all that sort of thing."

#### BEER, WINE AND BABIES.

BEER, WINE AND BABIES.

A German newspaper has recently published some statistics on the consumption of beer, wine and various spirits in divers countries. From these statistics it would seem that each Bavarian consumes annually 240 liters of beer and a Belgian 221 liters, a liter being a pint and three-quarters. In Würtemberg the figures are 169 liters, Baden 158, England 152, Saxony 118, Denmark 115, Austria 80, Sweden 56, Hølland 38, France 32, Norway 31, Hungary 11, Russia 5, and Italy 2. If we continue the investigations as to cities, we find the people of Munich head the list with the formidable total of 510 liters, Frankfort following with 432, Nuremberg 325, Berlin 200.

The statistician whose figures on beer are quoted above also turns his attention to the consumption of wines and spirits. As to wine, the French drink 108 liters per head, Italy 98, Hungary 16, Austria 15, Germany and England each 7 liters. In other countries we are told the consumption of wine may be taken as a quantité négliceable. Dealing with spirits, the statistician gives the Danes the place of honor with 24 liters per head: France, Austria and Hungary come next with 10, Belgium 4, Germany and Russia 5, Norway 3, and Italy 1½.

M. Clémentel, formerly French Minister of the Colonies, in reporting on the War Office estimates in the budget, points out that the diminution of the French birth rate is seriously affecting the army. He predicts that in ten years there will be 32,000 fewer recruits to replenish the forces than there are at present, while in twenty years the number of available recruits will have been reduced by 58,000. And he charges that it is the uxury loving women who are to blame. Taking 1,000 married women of all classes, he points out that among the "very poor" there are 108 births; among the "poor," 39: the "moderately well off," 75: the "well off," 65: the "wellthy," 53, and among the "very wealthy," 34 births. The London Times states that in his report on the army estimates for 1911, presented to the Chamber. M. C

#### INSULTING THE ARMY.

Fort Casey, Wash., Feb. 27, 1911.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
What will be the outcome of the assault administered

by the free press on the Army? The American public in general, especially the younger generation, read with

in general, especially the younger generation, read with interest insulting articles published in magazines on subjects relating to vice, corruption and various other species of evil to be found in the American Army. If this keeps on the better element of our young citizens, who have never come in contact with many soldiers, after reading these lies will eject from their minds all thought of ever entering the Service.

The article by Bailey Mallard in the Cosmopolitan was founded on the evidence of a deserter and a bobtail, in fact a man unworthy of the consideration of the American people. Now we read an article in the Physical Culture Magazine for the month of March—a magazine containing very little literature, but devoted to outdoor exercises, etc.—an article written by Louis Duchez, claiming to be an ex-soldier, who denounces the Army in a misleading way. The article is called "The Real Yellow Peril" and is the biggest fake of a writcup I ever heard of. This man should either be made to prove his statements or be brought to justice. Should the public consider us as a mob of good-for-nothing men that breed disease and keep ourselves in a filtly condition? A stop must be put to these fake assertions, originated by a bunch of bum authors, who write up a lot of lies for a few dollars and desert the Service because they had to peel some potatoes occasionally or found that they could not be soldiers of leisure.

BENJAMIN A. DUBOIS.

In the Baltimore Sun of March 14 appears an article by Charles J. Bonaparte, formerly Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General of the United States, in which he calls attention to the fact that the Xerxes host assembled in Texas is about equivalent to a Japanese division or half a German corps. Speaking of the clamor in the newspapers about this Army movement, Mr. Bonaparte says: "Organs of public opinion, everywhere except in America, realize that, in dealing with matters which may concern the national safety and honor, some measure of consideration is due to the Chief Executive and his responsible advisers. It is at least patriotic to assume that they are telling the truth until some reason more substantial than wild conjecture is found to believe they are not. Two very serious reflections are suggested by this experience. In the first place, while we have been compelled, however reluctantly, to assume the responsibilities and incur the dangers incident to our position as one of the world's great nations, a large proportion of those who undertake to voice and guide American public opinion are, or seem to be, still in the schoolboy stage of opinion as to international relations and questions of peace and war. For good or ill, we are a great Power, a Power that weighs in the scales of the world's policy: and it is neither wise nor worthy, neither creditable nor safe, for us now to tolerate all this effervescence of childish curiosity and hysterical bombast, for, however little we think of it, we must remember that foreigners may readily mistake such effervescence for something less gaseous. Any one of several great Powers to-day could land on our shores tenfold the numbers of soldiers we have placed on the Mexican border in less time than was needed to bring General Ross's brigade across the Atlantic in 1814: troops, transports, munitions of war, food, clothing, coal, all other requisives have been carefully provided in advance; were this to happen, what force of disciplined men could we put in the field to m

March 18, 1911.

The Adjutant General is advised by cable from Manila March 16 that the transport Sheridan sailed March 15 with the following military passengers: To Nagasaki—Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.R.C., Capt. Edward D. Anderson, Cav., Pay Dept., Major Henry D. Todd, jr., C.A.C., Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 21st Inf. To San Francisco—Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, 13th Cav., Major John C. Waterman, Cav., Pay Dept., Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav., Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, 13th Cav., Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav., 1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 13th Cav., 1st Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 14th Cav., 1st Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 14th Cav., 1st Lieut. Philip J. R. Keihl, 13th Cav., 2d Lieut. Philip J. R. Keihl, 13th Cav., 2d Lieut. Philip J. R. Keihl, 13th Cav., 2d Lieut. Elkin E. Franklin, 14th Cav., 2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, jr., 13th Cav., Vetn. Alfred L. Mason, 13th Cav., Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., Capt. James R. Parsons, 20th Inf., 1st Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., Col. William B. Davis, Med. Corps, Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., Capt. Sayor, 13th Cav., Capt. John H. Lewis, 13th Cav., Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., Capt. Marion C. Raysor, 13th Cav., Capt. John H. Lewis, 13th Cav., Capt. Lieut. John S. Lewis, 18th Cav., Capt. 17th Co., C.A.C., 1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., 157th Co., C.A.C., 1st Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 13th Cav., 2d Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 1

The commencement exercises of the Navy Medical School will take place on March 23 at Washington, D.C. At that time a class of eleven assistant surgeons and two acting assistant surgeons will be grøduated. The class includes Asst. Surgs. Edward Peter Halton, New York; Arnold Leon Jacoby, Illinois; William Edward Eaton, Massachusetts; William Howard Halsey, Wisconsin; James Gibson Omelvena, Ark.: Jasper Victor Howard, North Carolina; Lester Leslie Pratt, Ohio; John Joseph O'Malley, Pennsylvania; Clarence Cameron Kress, Missouri; Robert Francis Sheehan, New York; Daniel Delehanty Stvart, ir., District of Columbia; Acting Asst. Surgs. Oliver Joseph Miller, Florida, and Edward Elias Woodland, Texas, After the graduation exercises the class will be assigned to duty at various places. The faculty and instructors who have conducted the school during one of its most successful sessions includes the following officers of the Navy: Med. Dir. Henry Gustav Beyer, president; Lieut. Comdr. Downs Lorraine Wilson, instructor in "Hospital Corps Drill, Tactics and Signals"; Surg. Edward Mansfield Shipp, instructor in "Naval Beyer, president; Surg. Edward Mansfield Shipp, instructor in "Naval and Operative Surgery"; Surg. Charles Norman Fiske, instructor in "Naval Hygiene" and "Duties of Naval Medical Officers"; Surg. Charles St. John Butler, instructor in "Naval and Tropical Medicine"; P.A. Surg. Owen Joseph Mink, instructor in "Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy"; P.A. Surg. Heber Butts, instructor in "Beythiatry"; P.A. Surg. Philip Engene Garrison, instructor in medical Zoology"; Pharmacist Edward Rogers Noyes, instructor in "Chemistry." The members of the class are the following assistant surgeons of the Navy: Edward Peter Halton, N.Y.: Arnold Leon Jacoby, Ill.; William Edward Eaton, Mass.; William Howard Halsey, Wis.; James Gibson Omelvena, Ark.; Jasper Victor Howard, N.C.; Lester Leslie Pratt, Bellefontaine, Ohio; John Joseph O'Malley, Avoca, Pa.; Clarence Cameron Kress, Mo.; Robert Francis Sheehan, N.Y.; Daniel Delehanty Stuturt, jr., D.C.; also Acting Asst. Surgs. Oliver Joseph Miller, Fla., and Edward Elias Woodland, Te At that time a class of eleven assistant surgeons and two acting assistant surgeons will be graduated. The class

All the marines from the Atlantic Fleet were disembarked at Guantanamo when the ships touched there All the marines from the Atlantic Fleet were disembarked at Guantanamo when the ships touched there this week. As the result some doubt is expressed as to whether the battle target practice of the fleet will take place on schedule time. The marines on most of the ships occupy about half the torpedo defense station. Their work is especially important in night firing, and in the opinion of some of the officers at the Department the fleet will be seriously crippled in attempting to conduct full battle target practice. Immediately upon landing at Guantanamo the marines were formed into a regiment with a strength of 695 enlisted men. The detachment from the Connecticut was in command of Major George C. Thorpe, 2d Lieut. R. W. Voeth: from the Michigan, Capt. J. T. Bootes, 2d Lieut. R. E. Davis; from the North Dakota, Capt. H. D. South, 2d Lieut. A. A. Cunningham; from the Minnesota, Capt. P. S. Brown, 2d Lieut. E. H. Brainard; from the Idaho, Capt. F. H. Delano, 2d Lieut. S. M. Harrington; from the Mississippi, Capt. W. McCreary, 2d Lieut. C. L. Gawne; from the Vermont, Capt. R. Y. Rhea, 2d Lieut. A. D. Rorex; from the Georgia, Capt. F. M. Wise, 2d Lieut. Wilbur Thing; from the Nebraska, Capt. J. T. Buttrick, 2d Lieut. L. A. Clapp; from the Rhode Island, 1st Lieut. C. B. Matthews, 2d Lieut. J. C. Smith; from the Virginia, Capt. T. M. Clinton, 2d Lieut. M. R. Thacher. With the marines that went to Guantanamo on the Dixie and Prairie there is now in camp on shore a complete brigade of 2,200 men. The brigade is engaged in small-arms practice on the rifle range at the station.

Major Henry D. Styer, 29th U.S. Inf., in an order Major Henry D. Styer, 29th U.S. Inf., in an order to his command dated Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1911, calls attention of all members of the command and resi-dents of the post to the following data concerning anti-typhoid vaccination: "During the past year and a half typhoid vaccination: "During the past year and a half the treatment has been administered at this post to: Officers, 15: enlisted men, 443; civilians, 2; military convicts, 5: total, 465. In the 2d Battalion, 29th Infantry, the permanent garrison of this post." says Major Styer, "there have occurred during this time only two cases of typhoid fever—one, infected shortly before taking treatment, a mild case; the second, of an enlisted man transferred from another post, who had not received treatment, a severe case, Bearing in mind the fact that two years ago, shortly before the battalion arrived at this post, an epidemic of typhoid fever existed here (about twenty cases having been treated in the post hospital), the favorable results of anti-typhoid vaccination are apparent. All persons concerned are cautioned, however, that, in spite of this practical immunity, all due caution must be observed under existing orders, because with the approach of spring the danger of infection from drinking water probably increases. Within twenty-four hours after joining the company recruits and men transferred to this post will be reported to the surgeon for examination as to necessity for anti-typhoid vaccination. In case any enlisted man objects to receiving the treatment such objections in full will be submitted by him in writing."

Ever since the outbreak in Mexico the War Department has been taking extraordinary precautions in the sale of condemned and discarded rifles. For two years regulations have been in effect which were intended to prevent the indiscriminate sale of firearms obtained from prevent the indiscriminate sale of firearms obtained from the War and Navy Departments, but since the trouble has developed in Mexico it is about as easy to get through a picket line in war times as to purchase anything in the way of arms from the Government. The War Department still has some old .45-caliber Springfield and some Krags which it is selling to the proper parties. Before anyone or any society can purchase any of these arms it is necessary to secure the recommendation of a Senator or Representative. After this the Department conducts a careful investigation in order to determine that the member of Congress has not been deceived and that the arms will not finally go into the hands of some dealers who are apt to be Mexican fillibusters. Just now these old rifles would bring a fancy price from those who are financing the revolution in Mexico. From the expensive junta and great number of agents that are being maintained in New York it would appear that the insurrection in Mexico is not without funds. Just what interests are back of it of course is a matter of speculation.

On March 14 the Inspector General described in a brief despatch the success of the concentration of the maneuver division in Texas. "Concentration accom-plished smoothly and satisfactory," said General Garlingplished smoothly and satisfactory," said General Garlington, "except Fort D. A. Russell command, which is expected to-day. U.P. did not furnish cars promptly." Of course until all of the reports are in and compiled it will be impossible to make any comparison with former movements of the Army in this country and other countries, but nothing is known at the Department which indicates that there was any friction or failure to move the troops promptly. In case there had been any real serious danger of hostilities the Army could have exercised the authority conferred upon it in war times to seize the cars, so that there would have been no delay in transportation. To a large extent the railways were permitted to take their own time in assembling equipments. In war times this would not have been allowed, and it is estimated that anyhow twenty-four hours could have been saved by forcibly seizing the cars of the railway company.

The commissions of the officers who were promoted as the result of the Extra Officers bill will be dated March 11. Upon this date the two hundred officers provided for in the bill will be detailed from the Staff provided for in the bill will be detailed from the Staff Corps, which will create that many vacancies. It has not yet been decided, and will not be known for some time, when all the promotions under the readjustment of rank provision of the Army Appropriation bill will take place. Some of the commissions will be dated March 3, while the rest of the promotions are apt to extend throughout a period of a year or so. At the War Department they are still working upon the many intricate problems which this legislation presents. As far as can be determined at this time 122 officers will be given extra numbers. This will bring up a great many officers by the vacancies created in the line, but it is impossible at this time to determine just what these changes will be.

The transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 14 from Manila with the following military pas-sengers: Captains Pond and Mearns, 20th Inf.; Fleischsengers: Captains Fond and Mearns, 20th Inf.; Fleiscinauer, 25th Inf.; Bloombergh and Purnell, Med. Corps; Ist Lieutenants Cass, 12th Cav.; Deitrick, 13th Cav.; Smyser, 14th Cav.; Wilby, Corps of Engrs; Worthington, Med. Corps; 2d Lieutenant Chilton, 20th Inf.; Chaplain Dallam, 12th Inf.; Dental Surgeon Scott, 390 casuals, two insane, eighteen sick, eighty military convicts and five garrison prisoners.

To Hon. George A. Loud, of Michigan, seconding the efforts of the Navy League and others, is to be ascribed the credit of the appropriation of \$76,000 to complete the chapel and crypt at the Naval Academy designed for the remains of John Paul Jones. Congressman Loud was a member of the board of visitors at the Naval Academy last summer which recommended that legislation be sought to prepare the crypt. He introduced the bill in the House; Senator Raynor, of Maryland, put the bill in the Senate, the President recommended the appropriation in his message, and the Secretary of the Navy recommended it in his annual report. It is primarily due, however, to the skilled labors of Gen. Horace Porter and his generous devotion of his private funds to accomplish a patriotic purpose that we are indebted for the recovery of the remains of our great naval hero. It is a reproach to Congress that it should have so long neglected to complete General Porter's work. ascribed the credit of the appropriation of \$76,000 to

The Chemists' Building, which is to be inaugurated on March 17 at 50-54 East Forty-first street, New York city, by an elaborate program, combines the features of city, by an elaborate program, combines the features of a first class club, including restaurant and members' bedrooms, with finely equipped laboratories for analytical and consulting chemists and for investigators in pure and applied science, not to speak of a carefully planned scientific lecture room, a large library and scientific museum. The building occupies 56x100 feet and cost upward of half a million dollars. It is owned by a stock company. The five laboratory floors are arranged in such a manner that each laboratory has light on at least two sides, and has its own ventilating ducts and mains for the supply of gas, water, electricity, steam, compressed air and suction. The floors are fire, water and acid proof, and nothing has been omitted which is found

in the best devised scientific laboratories of educational institutions.

Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Tacoma and other cities which have been preparing for military tournaments this summer will probably be disappointed. All of the appropriation for transportation of troops will be used in sending the Army to Texas. As the result, very little, if anything, will be left to defray the cost of the transportation of troops to tournaments. Aside from this, about twenty thousand of the troops which are usually available for tournaments will be kept on the Mexican border most of the summer. According to the present expectation of the members of the General Staff, the troops will be on the Mexican border for at least four or five months. Yet it is thought that conditions in Mexico will not permit their withdrawal from Texas much before fall. At least arrangements are being made at the War Department to keep the soldiers near the Mexican frontier throughout the summer.

The fifteenth national encampment of the national corps of the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., will be held in Rochester, N.Y., from Aug. 21 to 26, 1911, in con-junction with the Grand Army of the Republic, which junction with the Grand Army of the Republic, which hold their national encampment in that city on the same dates. The Army and Navy Union includes all who have served honorably under our flag. Its ranks are filled with veterans of all wars, and include the young man who to-day is serving his first enlistment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Its muster roll recalls memories of Buena Vista, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Appomattox, Hartford's force'sle and the Oregon's race around the Horn; of Manila, Santiago and the fever-stricken camps of the South and Indian campaigns.

The Adjutant General is advised by telegram of March 14 from the commanding general, Department of California, that the transport Sherman arrived on that date at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P.I., with the following military passengers: Captains Pond, Mearns, 20th, Fleischhauer, 25th Inf., Bloombergh and Purnell, Med. Corps: 1st Lieutenants Cass, 12th, Deitrick, 13th, Smyser, 14th Cav., Wilby. Corps of Engrs., Worthington, Med. Corps; 2d Lieutenant Chilton, 20th Inf.: Chaplain Dallam, 12th Inf.; Dental Surgeon Scott; 390 casuals, 2 insane, 18 sick, 8 military convicts and 5 garrison prisoners. The Adjutant General is advised by telegram of March

The Texas maneuvers will not interfere with the Military Horse Show to be held at Fort Myer on March 21. There are a large number of entries in all the classes and the affair promises to be one of the most successful horse events conducted by the Army. Among those who have entered horses are General Wood and a number of the general officers stationed at Washington. President Taft and the members of his Cabinet and diplomats stationed at Washington have taken an interest in the affair. If his duties will permit the President as well as his official family will attend.

The Douglas (Utah) Despatch laments the departure from Fort Douglas of Troop M, 3d Cavalry, saying: "Douglasites regret the departure of Troop M, for the "Douglasties regret the departure of Troop M, for the soldiers have made themselves very popular since they came here, and the manner in which they have conducted themselves has been constantly a subject of favorable comment. They have proved themselves good mixers and jolly good fellows and Douglas will remember their stay most pleasantly. Capt. F. C, Johnson and Lieut. R. C. F. Goetz have made a host of friends and have proved eminently worthy of their popularity."

Having been asked as to the whereabouts of Capt. J. Having been asked as to the whereabouts of Capt. J. C. DeVries, who was sccretary of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, inquiry was made at 11 East Forty-eighth street, New York city, where he formerly resided, and it was there learned he was somewhere out West. Just where was not known, nor could it be learned who would likely know of his whereabouts. He had not been at 11 East Forty-eighth street, New York, for nearly two years. We should be glad to receive information as to his present location.

The present plans of the War Department provide for the relief of Major General Carter as commander of the maneuver division by Major General Grant, who in turn will be relieved by Major General Murray. It is not thought that Major General Barry will be disturbed at West Point. The time of these changes has not been decided upon, other than General Grant is to be relieved in time to prepare for his trip to England.

The March Scribner has an article which shows that Germany has solved the trust problem better than any other country. There they are regulated, and at the same time encouraged. They call them syndicates over there. The article referred to, "German Good-will Toward Trusts," by Elmer Roberts, shows how the German trusts are controlled and made to serve the public good in a large and useful way.

Not less than 350,000 cubic yards of earth dropped into Culebra Cut, on the Panama Canal, March 10. Three laborers were unable to scurry to safety with their thirty companions and were killed. A steam shovel was buried. The gang was working under searchlights, but these were directed on the steam shovel. This slide is not far from Gold Hill, from the crest of which 500,000 yards slumped into the cut Feb. 9.

By an order published in another column Lieut. Col. James Lockett. 4th Cavalry, has been placed in command of the school at Fort Riley. This arrangement is expected to materially improve all of the Fort Riley schools, as under the former organization the post commander, on account of his other duties, was not able to give the attention that the schools required.

Orders which had been issued for the 13th U.S. Infantry to sail for the Philippines on April 4, and for the 7th Infantry, now in the Philippines, to embark for the United States on May 15, have been canceled, owing to the fact that the former regiment was ordered from Fort Leavenworth to San Antonio for the

#### PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORT LOGAN.

PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORT LOGAN.

The first class passengers sailing from San Francisco on the Logan, March 6, were the following:

For Manila—Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C., wife and daughter; Lieut. Col. Bben Swift, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Henry Kirby, 6th Inf., wife and infant; Major John Conklin, 2d F.A.; Major Charles T. Menoher, 1st F.A., wife and three children; Major Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., wife and daughter; Major B. B. Buck, A.G., wife and two children; Major Julius A. Penn, 12th Int.; Capt. G. E. Stockle, Sth Cav., wife and two children; Capt. San Wife; Capt. A.C.; Capt. Joseph W. Blanchard, P.S., and wife; Capt. A. H. Bryant, C.A.C., wife and two children; Capt. Capt. Gapt. Gapt. Uncan Elliot, 8th Cav.; Lieut. G. A. Purington, Sth Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. A. B. Coxe, Sth Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. A. B. Coxe, Sth Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engrs.; Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d F.A., mother and sister; Lieut. Roy F. Waring, 2d F.A., and wife; Lieut. Harold E. Marr, 2d F.A.; Lieut. William F. Sharp, 2d F.A., mother and sister; Lieut. George G. Seaman, 2d F.A., and wife; Lieut. Harold E. Marr, 2d F.A.; Lieut. William F. Sharp, 2d F.A., mother and sister; Lieut. W. H. Crum, M.C., wife and child; Lieut. F. M. Wells, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. W. A. McCain, 8th Cav., wife and daughter: Lieut. W. R. Henry, 8th Cav., and wife: Lieut. H. H. White, 8th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Calvin McC. Smith, 23d C.A.C.; Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 2d F.A.; Lieut. C. T. Marsh, C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. C. R. J. Stanclift, 8th Cav.; Samuel H. Leelie, dental surgeon; 2d Lieuts. Arthur Cody. Spencer E. Shearer, Seth H. Frear, Charles L. Steinmetz, Herbert E. Pace and John H. Mellom, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Malcomb Green, P.S., and wife; Lieuts. Allonso E. Wheat, Gunnar J. Mortenson, Joseph W. del Alama and Joseph Anstead, P.S.; L. D. Miller, elec. engr.; W. J. Lisle, paymaster's clerk, and wife; Seorge H. Dale, commissary clerk, and wife; Edzar F. Padgett, commissary clerk, and wife; Edzar

C.
or Honolulu—Capt. W. P. Platt, Ord. Dept.; Chap-James Houlihan, 5th Cav.
he second class passengers numbered fifty, all but for Manila.

our for Manila.

In troops' class there were 1,528, of whom one enlisted nan, U.S.N., sailed for Guam, four for Honolulu and orty for Manila, while the casuals for Manila were 65, recruits four and enlisted men. C.A.C., 214; Sthavalry, G 65, E 65, I 62, D 64; headquarters, three 1st Battery, 2d F.A.), Rattery A, 2d F.A., 115, Battery 4, 2d F.A., 121. From the Presidio there were five assuals for Honolulu.

#### PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

William R. Hamilton, Coast Art., U.S.A.,

Col. William R. Hamilton, Coast Art., U.S.A., was retired March 12, 1911, at his own request. Colonel Hamilton is a son of the late Major Gen. Charles S. Hamilton and a nephew of the late Brig. Gen. I. V. D. Reeve. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, and a record of his services appeared in our issue of Jan. 23, 1909, page 574.

Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames. 12th U.S. Inf., who was retired March 9, 1911, upon his own application, after more than thirty-one years' service, was born in Rhode Island Feb. 10, 1856, and was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from Sept. 1 to Dec. 23, 1874. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 8th U.S. Infantry, Sept. 1, 1879, and served in that regiment until promoted major, 16th Infantry, March 11, 1907, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 12th Infantry, May 6, 1907. Lieutenant Colonel Ames was last on duty in the Philippines, and has been under treatment at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Cal.

First Lieut. George F. Brady, 14th U.S. Inf., who retires March 22, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, has been on leave for some months preparatory to his retirement. He was born in Connecticut Aug. 22, 1871, and entered the Army as a private in the 5th Artillery Feb. 26, 1898, in which he rose to the rank of Q.M. sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 5th Infantry Feb. 2, 1901; was transferred to the 14th Infantry in December of that year; was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the 13th Infantry in October, 1907, and was transferred to the 14th Infantry Nov. 23, 1907.

Ensign William H. Walsh U.S.N.

Nov. 23, 1907.

Ensign William H. Walsh, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from March 3, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, is a native of New York, and entered the Service July 3, 1903. He has been under treatment for some time at Las Animas.

Chief Gunner L. E. Bruce, U.S.N., recently retired, was appointed a gunner March 10, 1900, after a previous service of nearly twelve years as an enlisted man. He received his commission as a chief gunner March 10, 1906, and he is a native of Massachusetts.

Chief Mach Richard B. Smith who was retired on

Chief Mach. Richard B. Smith, who was retired on March 19, 1911, was born in Ireland, and after serving seven years in the Navy as an enlisted man was ap-pointed machinist Aug. 23, 1899. He was commissioned a chief machinist March 3, 1910.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. James Andrew Sandford announce the engagement of their daughter, Carol Cabell, to Ensign David F. Ducey, U.S.N. The marriage ceremony will take place the last of the month at their apartments in the Botetourt, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Frank Scott Long, C.A.C., who has been in command of Fort Revere, Boston Harbor, for several years, and who is now on duty at Fort Moultrie, and Mrs. Long announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Marie, to Lieut. Elmore Beach Gray, C.A.C., West Point, 1910, now on duty at Fort Monroe. No date has been set for the wedding.

Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss nogenie Welch. sister of Mrs. William Faulkner, wife Lieutenant Faulkner, 28th U.S. Inf., were married at

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 8, 1911, at the hom

he bride's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Johnson, of St. Paul, anounce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Ker, Lieutenant Weaver, 28th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Veaver is the son of Gen. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, S.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

U.S.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Winifred S. Bartlett, daughter of Mr. George H. Bartlett, of Greenwich, Conn., and Major Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., commanding Advance Base School, Marine Barracks, New London, Conn., were married at St. James Episcopal Church, New London, on Monday, March 13, 1911. The date for the wedding was originally set for April 22, 1911, but the marriage was hastened on account of orders detaching Major Shaw from the Advance Base School and transferring him to the Recruiting Office, U.S. Marine Corps, New York city.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Major Walter A. Thurston, U.S.A., retired, died at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, March 13, 1911, as a result of injuries he received on March 4 last. He was a patient in a sanatorium at No. 465 Lexington avenue. He fell from a window into a rear yard, fracturing several ribs and hurting himself internally. Major

a result of injuries he received on March 4 last. He was a patient in a sanatorium at No. 465 Lexington avenue. He fell from a window into a rear yard, fracturing several ribs and hurting himself internally. Major Thurston was born in 1859, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, and was assigned as a second lieutenant in the 16th Infantry in 1879. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1884 and captain in 1889. He served in the Spanish War as lieutenant colonel of the 29th Alabama Volunteers, and was promoted major in the 29th U.S. Infantry in 1902. He was retired in 1905 at his own request under the provision permitting retirement after thirty years of service. Funeral services over the remains of Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, U.S.N., who died at Charlestown, Mass., March 7, 1911, were held at the navy yard there on March 10. The services at the house were at two p.m. Colonel Patterson, commanding officer of the forts of the harbor: all the officers of the yard and station with their families, the civilian force of the commandant's office and a number of close friends of the family attended. Ex-Governors Curtis Guild, jr., and E. S. Draper, close personal friends; Col. Thomas N. Wood, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of marines at the yard; conducted the simple services at the house, reading the Wabash; Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., and Comdr. Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., were honorary pallbearers. The escort brigade was drawn up in line under the command of Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U.S.N. Chaplain Charles M. Charlton, U.S.N., of the yard, conducted the simple services at the bouse, reading the prayers of the Episcopal service. The casket was then closed, enshrouded in the Stars and Stripes, and eight bluejackets from the receivingship Wabash hore it from the house to the big porch outside, where the funeral procession formed. Preceded by Chaplain Charlton, reciting the prayers for the dead, and followed by the honorary pallbearers and the officers o

son county in 1878 and treasurer of New Jersey in 1885. He married Miss Elizabeth Sip, a daughter of Col. Garret Sip, in 1876.

Mr. John H. Norton, prominent in business and social circles in the Southwest, and for many years post trader at Forts Grant, Ariz., and Wingate, N.M., and well known to all officers during the old frontier days, died at his home, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 6, mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Norton was known as a fine business man, of the highest integrity, and a friend to all the Army officers who came in contact with him, and there are many who will recall his acts of kindness and friendship. Mr. Norton was born in Milton, Mass., in 1844, and in 1876, after being in business at Las Animas, he traveled \$50 miles by stage to Tucson, Ariz., and a little later opened a store at Fort Grant, Ariz., under the name of Norton and Stewart. Those were the days when hostile Indians abounded, and Mr. Norton, who contracted for his supply of goods from New York, suffered frequently from loss of his supplies during Indian attacks. His enterprise in securing an attractive line of goods from the East made a great impression and won him large custom. He and his partner laid out the town site of Willcox. He procured the government contract to handle the mail and passengers over a stage line from Willcox is Fort Grant, Fort Thomas, San Carlos, Globe, Fort Apache, Solomouville and Clifton to Morenci. A service was rendered which challenged the admiration of all. In 1881 the first building in Willcox, the storchouse of the Norton and Stewart Mercantile Company, was erected. Five years later the junior partner withdrew. The firm then became known as the John H. Norton Company, with branches at Pearce. Cochise and Johnson. The Willcox store has broadened and strengthened, and is now known as the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, under the able management of H. A. Morgan, who has been associated in mercantile business with Mr. Norton since 1878. Willcox has been an object of continued interest to Mr.

in social, political, civic and business circles. deceased is survived by his widow, Mary Van D. Norton: his daughter, Amy Marie Norton, and a brot Bernard C. Norton, of Cedar Springs Ranch, 1

Norton; his daughter, Amy Marie Norton, and a brother, Bernard C. Norton, of Cedar Springs Ranch, near Willcox.

Col. Henry Wagner, U.S.A., retired, who died in New York city March 12, 1911, was born in Germany on Jan. 9, 1836. He eulisted in the general service of the U.S. Army on April 14, 1856. Later he served as a corporal and sergeant, and also as a private in Company G, 1st U.S. Infantry, and Company F, 3d U.S. Infantry, until July 14, 1862. He was appointed commissary sergeant of the 1st Battalion, 11th U.S. Infantry, July 14, 1802, and also served as quartermaster sergeant of the regiment until March 23, 1863. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 11th U.S. Infantry Feb. 19, 1863. He was promoted to first lieutenant May 5, 1864. During his Civil War service he took part in the battles of Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and was also with his regiment in the campaign ending in the surrender of General Lee. For his gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., the brevet of captain was conferred upon him on April 2, 1865. He served as adjutant of the 3d Battalion, 11th Infantry, from Nov. 1 until Dec. 9, 1865, and then as quartermaster of that regiment from Dec. 6 in that year until April 25, 1869. He received his captainey on Jan. 27, 1869. He was placed on the unsassigned list on April 25, 1869, and served as depot commissary of subsistence at Jefferson, Waco, and also at Brumond, Texas, until Jan. 31, 1871, when he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry. From Texas Captain Wagner went to Fort McDowell, Ariz., where he joined his troop, and later took part in the Nez Perce, Bannock and Chincohna Indian campaigns. He was promoted major, 5th Cavalry, Dec. 17, 1890, and lieutenant colonel, 4th Cavalry, July 13, 1898. He was retired for age on July 1, 1899, and was advanced to colonel on April 23, 1904, for Civil War service. Funeral services were at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street, on Ma

services were at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street, on March 15. The interment was in Lutheran Cemetery.

Mr. Joseph Caldwell Morrow, father of Lieut. Joseph Caldwell Morrow, fr., 23d U.S. Inf., died at the Passavant Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., on March 6, 1911.

Mr. William J. Ballantyne Patterson, father of Major R. U. Patterson, U.S.A., and Lieut. W. L. Patterson, U.S.A., died at Austin, Texas, March 4.

Commodore David Banks, president of the Banks Law Publishing Company, New York city, and father of Major David Banks, jr., N.G.N.Y., died at his home, New York city, March 11, 1911. He was stricken with paralysis in his office and was taken home, and for a week or more it was believed that he would recover. With him at the time of his death was his son, David Banks, jr. He leaves also a daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Makepeace. Commodore Banks up to about seven years ago was one of the city's best known and most enthusiastic yachtsmen for more than half a century. He was a member of the New York, Atlantic, Manhasset Bay, Riverside and Norwalk Yacht Clubs. He was commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club from 1892 until 1894, and again during 1900 and 1901. He had also been commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and had taken many long cruises in the various boats that he owned. He was always his own captain, and had a master's license for all waters. When a young man he was also a member of the famous Atlanta Rowing Club, and was one of the crouncil of New York Yacht Club, and had taken many long cruises in the various boats that he owned. He was always his own captain, and had a master's license for all waters. When a young man he was also a member of the famous Atlanta Rowing Club, and was one of the crouncil of New York Viniversity. He was a director of the East River National Bank and the U.S. Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the New York Commandery, Miltary Order of Foreign Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Veterans of 1812, the St. Nicholas Soc

Marshall, and grandson of Major George L. Scott, U.S.A., died at Cass Lake, Minn., March 10, 1911.

The multitude of friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Annie E. Gordon, wife of Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, will be grieved to learn of her death at the Victoria Hotel, San Francisco, March 11, 1911, aged sixty-nine. For several years, with her husband and several children, she had lived in San Francisco. Mrs. Gordon was born in Baltimore in 1841, and married General Gordon in Leavenworth, Kas., in 1859. She was a daughter of Elijah Hughes, one of the pioneers and early settlers of Kansas, and an officer in the Union Volunteer forces in the Civil War, serving in the 1st Kansas Cavalry. Mrs. Gordon endured the privations of the plains and the Indian wars, having accompanied her husband throughout all his campaigns and having lived at various times at such famous frontier posts as Fort Phil Kearny and others. Her husband and three children, two sons and a daughter, survive her. The daughter is Mrs. Shook, wife of P.A. Surg. Francis M. Shook, U.S.N.

P.A. Engr. Levi Tracy Safford, U.S.N., a well known

daughter is Mrs. Shook, wife of P.A. Surg. Francis M. Shook, U.S.N.

P.A. Engr. Levi Tracy Safford, U.S.N., a well known veteran of Union, N.Y., died at his home there early in March, 1911. He had gone to his room in his usual health before retiring for the night. His wife found him in his chair not long afterward in an unconscious condition. He was apparently stricken while in the act of untying his shoe. Medical aid was summoned, but he was dead before a physician reached the house. He was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the place, and entered the Navy Dec. 8, 1862, and was retired Oct. 11, 1881, for disability, after a sea service of nearly eleven years and shore duty of four and a half years. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, of Binghamton: Adelphia Lodge, No. 513, 1.0.0.F., and Whittlesey Post, G.A.R., of Union. He leaves his wife and a borther, Edward, of Binghamton. Funeral services were held at the Baptist Church, and a large number of friends were in attendance. The Odd Fellows and G.A.R., attended in a body. Burial was in Spring Forest Cemetery.

Cant. Attended in a body. Burial was in Spring Forest Cemetery.

Capt. Thomas M. Scott, aged eighty-seven, a veteran of the Mexican War and an officer of the Confederate Army, father of Major William S. Scott, U.S. Cav., A.G., died at Melissa, Texas, March 6, 1911.

Laura Churchill Randolph, the only daughter of Lieut. John Randolph, U.S.A., died at Columbus, Ohio, March 8, 1911, in the seventh year of her age.

Joseph Southard Kuhn, the nine-year-old son of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kuhn, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 17, 1911.

Pay Inspr. Josiah R. Stanton. U.S.N., retired, di Santa Barbara, Cal., March 15, 1911, aged sixty-te e was born in New York, and entered the na

service as an assistant paymaster on March 25, 1870. He was promoted to passed assistant paymaster Nov. 25, 1877; paymaster March 26, 1889; pay inspector Jan. 20, 1900, and was retired on Sept. 8, 1902. During his career he had served on the coast survey steamer Hassen, the Dictator, Canonicus, Kearsarge, Juniata, Minnesota, Mohican, Monterey, Independence and Philadelphia.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th U.S. Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 5, 1911.

5, 1911.

Major Milton F. Davis, U.S.A., retired, has a month's leave, and sailed for Panama on Monday, March 13, at three p.m.

President Taft on March 13 visited the arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and had tea with Col. George W. Burr, U.S.A., who is in command.

U.S.A., who is in command.
Lieut. R. Lindsay Walker, U.S.N., is on leave visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Walker, at their home, 806 Park avenue, Richmond, Va.
Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner of twelve covers at their Twenty-third street residence, in Washington, D.C., on March 11.
Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., is the house guest of former Secretary of War and Mrs. Luke E. Wright at their home in Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., was thrown from her horse in Washington, D.C., on March 6, and though severely bruised was not seriously injured.

Mrs. Wilhelm, wife of Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm, Ord. Dept., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., recently returned from a six weeks' visit at Atlanta, Ga., and New York city. While in Atlanta Mrs. Wilhelm was extensively entertained.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt visited the new divisional camp at San Antonio, Texas, March 13. Colonel Roosevelt, up almost by daybreak, drove to Fort Sam Houston in an automobile, and was met by Major General Carter, U.S.A., and the officers.

U.S.A., and the oneers.

Among the luncheon hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., March 12, were Major W. V. Judson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Judson, whose chief guests were the Italian Ambassador and his young daughter, Donna Beatrice Cusani Confalonieri.

Beatrice Cusani Confalonieri.

Major von Herwarth, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, D.C., left Washington March 10 with Brigadier General Garlington, Inspector General of the Army, for San Antonio, Texas, to observe the military operations near the frontier.

General of the Army, for San Antonio, Texas, to observe the military operations near the frontier.

Gen. George B. Loud, chairman of the memorial committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York city, has announced that Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., will be the official reviewing officer of the Memorial Day parade on Riverside Drive on May 30.

Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., has been assigned by the Navy Department to study aeronautics and take lessons in flying at the Wright factory at Dayton, Ohio. His teacher will be Walter Brookins. Lieutenant Rodgers is the son of Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., retired. He is now waiting orders in New York city.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, accompanied Secretary of War Dickinson on a trip to Governors Island, N.Y., March 13, where Major General Grant was their host at luncheon. General Young and Col. George F. Chase departed for the Isthmus of Panama aboard the Advance, of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company's line. They were very much disappointed at the loss of the Secretary's company, as they had expected to have him for a fellow passenger.

Mrs. Clifford, wife of Capt. W. H. Clifford, U.S.M.C., entertained at luncheon March 13 at Washington, D.C., at her home at the navy yard, complimentary to her brother, James W. Jamieson, of England, and Mrs. Jamieson, who are passing several weeks in Washington. Later the company attended the weekly meeting of the skating club, which is held each Monday in Lent in the afternoon.

In the April Scribner Mrs. Burton Harrison (Constance Cary) continues her "Recollections Grave and Cary" and the sider of the content of

sail lott. Here the band of the Mayflower played during the afternoon.

In the April Scribner Mrs. Burton Harrison (Constance Cary) continues her "Recollections Grave and Gay." Mrs. Harrison is the widow of the gentleman who was the private secretary to Jefferson Davis during the days of the Confederacy, and she is the mother of Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, of New York. She is kin to a number of the families best known in Virginia in social as well as public life, as well as to the old Morris family of New York. She lived in Richmond during the Civil War, and had unusual opportunities for learning what was going on in the inner circle of the Confederate Capital. Mrs. Harrison also describes an adventurous ride during the war from Richmond to Washington. These reminiscences deal with the people who were most influential in the life and work of the Confederacy.

The Monday Afternoon Skating Club, which has been

who were most influential in the life and work of the Confederacy.

The Monday Afternoon Skating Club, which has been organized in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society, and holds its meetings in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard during Lent, was the center of attraction at its second meeting, held on March 13. Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Beatty, wife of the commandant of the yard, received the guests, while Mrs. Russell Train, wife of Lieut. C. R. Train, U.S.N., had charge of the tea room, and Mrs. Moulton Johnson, wife of Dr. Johnson, U.S.N., served lemonade. The band of the U.S.S. Mayflower played for the, skaters from three until six o'clock. Among those who attended were Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Logan, U.S.N., Mrs. Rixey, wife of Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., retired; Mrs. Speel, wife of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Littlefield, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Middleton Elliott, U.S.N., Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Eleanor Anderson, the Misses Murray, Count d'Adhemar, Mr. Lawrence Townsend, Miss Mary Carlisle, Mrs. Huntington Jackson, P.A. Paymr. Frank-lin P. Williams, U.S.N., Mrs. Frederick Pyne, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Mrs. Walter Gherardi, Lieut. Comdr. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., Lieut. Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., Mrs. Leonard Cox, Lieut. John Downes, Comdr. Hilary Jones, U.S.N., Ensign Stephen B. McKinney, U.S.N., Major Theodore H. Low, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Mrs. John Dunlop, Lieut. Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, U.S.N., and Ensign Arthur L. Bristol, U.S.N.

Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Capt. Edward Carpenter,

U.S.A., 1s visiting in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Alexander Macomb Wetherill is at the New
Ebbitt, Washington, D.C., for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Guillemet are in New York, with
apartments at Hotel Judson, Washington square.

Col. and Mrs. Ormond M. Lissak, U.S.A., have taken
up their residence at 2700 Kenwood avenue, Los Angeles,
Cal.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. G. Elliott, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 26.

Miss Folger and Miss Floride Barnard, who have been the guests of Mrs. Hasbrouck, have left Fort Monroe, Va., for Hudson, N.Y. Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., comman-dant of the New York Navy Yard, and Mrs. Leutze have gone to Washington for a visit.

Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Mrs. Leutze have gone to Washington for a visit.

Col. Charles A, Williams, 21st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Williams have taken apartments in the Ontario, Washington, D.C., for the spring and early summer.

Mrs. Rowan, wife of Major Hamilton Rowan, U.S.A., retired, has been seriously ill for over a month at her apartment in the Wyoming, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., retired, has joined Mrs. Thomas and their daughter, Mrs. Robert Alexander, at their apartments at the Portner, Washington, D.C.

By the birth of a son to the wife of Mr. Charles Kissam Allen at New York city Feb. 28, 1911, Brig. Gen. Charles J. Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., becomes a grandfather.

Major F. T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Woodbury have left Fort Assinniboine, Mont., for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty during the absence of the regular garrison.

The friends of Mrs. William Fitzhugh Jones, wife of Lieutenant Jones, of the Artillery, will be glad to hear she is recovering from an operation performed at the Providence Infirmary, in Mobile, Ala.

Brig. Gen, and Mrs. F. K. Ward have rooms at the Hotel Sorrento, Seattle, Wash. Miss Ward will leave this week for Boise Barracks to visit her sister, Mrs. Hartman, wife of Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav.

Secretary of War Dickinson visited West Point, N.Y., March 16, and with Major General Barry, Superintendent of the Military Academy, looked over the new buildings. A reception and luncheon at the Officers' Club was held in the afternoon.

The friends of Lieut. and Mrs. John Knowles Herr will be glad to learn that their little daughter, Fanny, who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, is now on the road to recovery. Lieutenant Herr has only recently arrived at West Point, where he is on duty as an instructor in the department of history and English.

A daughter, Virginia Averill Williams, was born at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., March 11, 1911, to the wife of Vi

instructor in the department of history and English.

A daughter, Virginia Averill Williams, was born at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., March 11, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Charles L. Williams, Coast Art., U.S.A. Lieutenant Williams is the son of Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf. Mrs. Williams is the daughter of the late Hon. Charles H. Moore, of Plattsburg, N.Y.

The will of Rear Admiral Edward S. Bogert, U.S.N., was filed in the Surrogate's office at New York city a few days since, his entire estate being valued at less than \$200. The Admiral, who died on Feb. 16, left his estate to his son, Dr. Edward S. Bogert, jr., U.S.N., and his daughter, Mrs. Rosalie Bates Sherwood, in equal shares.

shares.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 12th Cav., has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 15, 1911. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, U.S.A., in February, 1901, having previously served in the Signal Corps of the Army, the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, rising to second lieutenant in the latter regiment.

the latter regiment.

Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, Commissioner of Massachusetts for the Valley Forge monument to be completed and dedicated next June to the Revolutionary soldiers of Massachusetts who served there in the winter of 1777-S, has made copious notes from original manuscripts in the Congressional Library, Washington, access to which Mr. Herbert Putnam has kindly permitted General Reade.

access to which Mr. Herbert Putnam has kindly permitted General Reade.

Mrs. John V. White, wife of Colonel White, Coast Art. Corps, entertained at luncheon at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, March 14. The table decorations were of daffodils and violets. Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs and Mrs. J. W. Mc-Murray. Mrs. White and her daughter, Mrs. Feeter, returned to their home at Fort Hancock, N.J., March 17, after a visit of two months in Washington.

Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," is ambitious to become the first U.S. Senator from the new state of Arizona. This ambition has been known for some time among his friends, and a Democratic political organization has been effected having for its aim the election of the old scout to the Senate. When asked about his Senatorial ambitions, he said: "I have always had a hankering to go to Congress. I don't know whether I can go or not, even if I should be chosen. I had a chance once in Wyoming to become U.S. Senator, but I couldn't leave my business. I might take it now."

Major W. V. Judson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Judson enter-

couldn't leave my business. I might take it now."

Major W. V. Judson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Judson entertained at a large luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club. Washington. D.C., March 13, when their guests were the Italian Ambassador, Marches Cusani; Donna Beatrice Cusani, Representative and Mrs. Weeks, Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire, Gen. George W. Davis and Miss Davis, Judge and Mrs. Hunt. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. William Barret Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Biddle, Miss Gheen, Dr. Davis and Capt. Graham L. Johnson. U.S.A. Major Judson will leave shortly for Panama. During his absence Mrs. Judson will visit in Kentucky.

Kentucky.

President Barros gave a dinner March 14 for Capt. C. A. Gove, U.S.N., Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., and the officers of the U.S.S. Delaware at Valparaiso. The American Minister. Mr. Fletcher, was a guest, as were the members of the Cabinet and high officers of the Chilian army and navy. The Minister of Marine, in offering a toast to President Taft, the American Navy and Mr. Fletcher, said that Chili appreciated the new evidence of American friendship afforded in the visit of the battleship which brought home the body of the late Anabel Cruz. Chilian Minister at Washington. In response, Mr. Fletcher eulozized the career of Anabel Cruz and said that President Taft had sent the best warships in the Navy to show the world the strength of the ties between America and Chili. The speaker toasted President Barros and the people of Chili.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. W. P. Coleman 4th U.S. Inf., March 7, 1911, at Fort Logan H. Roots

A daughter was born at Harrisburg, Pa., March 10, 1911, to the wife of Mr. Lesley McCreath. The new-comer is a granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey, 29th U.S. Inf.

comer is a grandaugner of Col. and Mrs. H. K. Balley, 29th U.S. Inf.

Sunday evening, March 12, the wardroom officers of the U.S.S. California entertained at dinner at Long Beach, Cal. Mrs. L. M. Stevens, wife of Ensign L. M. Stevens, of that ship, chaperoned.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell. after a pleasant sojourn in Cairo, Naples, Rome and Florence, have gone to Paris for a short stay, preparatory to sailing for New York on the Lapland, of the Red Star Line, April 8.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., were hosts at a large buffet luncheon in Washington, D.C., on March 14, to celebrate General Murray's promotion from the rank of brigadier general to major general.

Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, who was thrown from her horse in Washington, D.C., several weeks ago, and had her leg broken, though still confined to the house is rapidly improving.

Miss Helen Parker, granddaughter of the late Commo

Miss Helen Parker, granddaughter of the late Commodore Foxhall Parker, U.S.N., who has spent several months visiting in Washington, D.C., left there March 13 for New York, where she will spend a few days before returning to Newport, R.I.

The Misses Byrnes, daughters of Med. Inspr. James C. Byrnes, U.S.N., are staying at 266 King George street. Annapolis. Md. Their brother, Midshipman Carroll Byrnes, U.S.N., is a member of this year's graduating class at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Byrnes, U.S.N., is a member of this year's graduating class at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue are stopping at the Alexandria Hotel, in Los Angeles, while the ships are anchored off San Pedro for the convenience of the members of the Navy League. The rest of the ladies whose husbands are in this fleet are residing at the Virginia Hotel, Long Beach.

Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., and Miss Jeanette Allen, daughter of Major Allen, U.S.A., were among those who took part in the amateur theatricals given at the Play House, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday night, March 15, for the benefit of the Junior Republic.

On Saturday, March 4. Captain Harlow, U.S.N., of the California, entertained at luncheon at Long Beach, Cal., in honor of Mrs. Newall, of Los Angeles. Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Muir and Lieutenant Staton were among those fortunate enough to be invited.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who recently returned to London, England, after an inspection of the Panama Canal, believes it is possible to finish the cutting of the canal by the end of next year, but he says that while Jan. 1, 1915, is the official date for its opening, it probably will be a year later than that. "The work," he says, "shows the energy of America at its best. The engineers have mastered an extraordinarily complex problem with consummate skill."

Mrs. Charles Preston, wife of Commander Preston, U.S.N., and little son. her mother. Mrs. W. P. Matcalle.

summate skill."

Mrs. Charles Preston, wife of Commander Preston, U.S.N., and little son, her mother, Mrs. W. P. Metcalf, and her sister, Miss Margaret Metcalf, of Eric. Pa., have been spending some time at the Coronado Hotel, San Diego, Cal. On March 7 Mrs. Preston entertained at bridge for Mrs. Chauncey Thomas and the other ladies whose husbands are in this fleet. There were three tables of bridge, and a dainty Mexican basket was presented to the winner at each table.

On Sunday avaign March 5 at the First Corporate.

three tables of bridge, and a dainty Mexican basket was presented to the winner at each table.

On Sunday evening, March 5, at the First Congregational Church at Cheyenne, Wyo., a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Philippines" was given by Major George A. Skinner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of Fort D. A. Russell. The lecture was illustrated with seventy stereopticon views, made from photographs taken by Major Skinner, many of them taken during the first days of American occupancy of the islands. A large audience welcomed him, taxing the seating capacity of the big auditorium. Major Skinner was not a stranger to many of his audience, as he has given several lectures in Cheyenne since coming to Fort Russell.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Captain Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., gave one of the most enjoyable luncheons of the season on Wednesday, March 8, at Fort D. A. Russell. The color scheme being yellow and white, a large silver punch-bowl filled with yellow jonquils and white snapdragon made a most attractive center. The candles on the table and those in very tall candlesticks arranged around the dining room added a soft and mellow light. Covers were laid for eight, including Mrs. Hartmann's mother, Mrs. John Hoffman Thompson, of East Orange, N.J.: Mrs. Alexander Dyer, Mrs. James Erwin, Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, Mrs. Daniel Craig, Mrs. Franklin Wing and Mrs. Rudolf Lukesh.

lin Wing and Mrs. Rudolf Lukesh.

An elaborate dinner of thirty was given at Santa. Barbara, Cal., March 4, by Dr. Clement Biddle, U.S.N., in the Moorish room at the Potter Hotel, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Miller Graham. Pink roses and huge bows of pink illusion, from which peeped white stocks, with electric lights among masses of ferns, formed the artistic table decorations. After dinner dancing was enjoyed. Among those present were Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Millo M. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Bothin, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Cully, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Leadbetter, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. De Sabla, Mrs. Lorenzo Johnson, Miss Bispham, Miss Dorothy Potter, Miss Fernald, Miss Nina Jones, Miss De Sabla, Reginald Fernald, Thornhill Broome, Miss Larkin, George Baker, Mr. Knott, Mr. Ripley, of New York: Leon De Sabla, Capt. William Biddle, Mr. Hammersly and Joseph Coleman, jr.

York: Leon De Sabla, Capt. William Biddle, Mr. Hammersly and Joseph Coleman, jr.

Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., was given a complimentary dinner by his comrades of the Civil War upon the occasion of his retirement. March 13, 1911, after almost fifty years of active military service. The dinner was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on March 13, at 6:30 o'clock p.m., and the following was the committee in charge: William P. Wright, commander Illinois Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S.: Frederick A. Smith, president Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association: Henry V. Freeman, Charles S. Bentley, Charles R. E. Koch and F. F. Abercromble. It was the purpose of the old soldiers, in tendering this dinner to General Hodges, to emphasize the fact that every American soldier holds within his grasp the possibility of highest rank in the U.S. Army. General Hodges enlisted as a private in the 65th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Aug. 30, 1861, and has served in each intermediate rank up to major general in the Army. He, General Brush and Colonel Clem are the last of the Civil War Volunteers on the active list of the Regular Army, and his old comrades in arms bid him hail and farewell in the passing of the Civil War Volunteer through his retirement.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Oscar D. Weed, late of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., on March 14, 1911, at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs.
Casey were among those who entertained parties at the
Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., March 12.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., military aid to
President Taft, has successfully passed his examination
for promotion to the rank of major in the Army.

Mrs. Robert Edward Cox, of Fort Monroe, Va., wife
of Chief Gunner R. E. Cox, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs.
Edwin S. Brandt, of 1518 Corcoran street, Washington,
D.C.

Mrs. V. B. Moody, mother of Captain Moody, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has spent the winter with him at Fort Hancock, N.J., returned to her South Dakota home March 15.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dunbar has their guests at their home in Washington the latter mother and sister, Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Barker, Butte, Mont.

as their guests at their home in Washington the latter's mother and sister, Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Barker, of Butte, Mont.

A resolution calling for the appropriation of \$5,000 for the removal of the body of Gen. Phil Kearny from Trinity Churchyard, in New York city, to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., was passed unanimously by the Senate of New Jersey March 15. The Assembly will act on the bill March 20.

Mrs. Sankey Bacon, wife of Assistant Surgeon Bacon, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in Washington, D.C., March 15, in honor of Mrs. Edward Parker, wife of Dr. Parker, U.S.N. Dr. and Mrs. Parker have recently arrived at Annapolis from San Francisco, and are stationed at the Naval Academy.

Pay Inspr. J. J. Cheatham, brother of Major Cheatham, of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, has been ordered to report for duty as Assistant Paymaster General of the Navy. He will relieve PayDirector Simpson, who has been given a three months' leave of absence upon the recommendation of the medical board which surveyed him. While Pay Director Simpson, in the opinion of the medical board, is not in a physical condition for service, his condition is not regarded as serious. With a three months' rest it is thought that he will be rendy to go on duty again.

Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral Southerland, who will be one of the bridesmaids at the approaching marriage of Countess Luise-Alexandré von Bernstorff, daughter of the German Ambassador in Washington, to Count Raimond Pourtales, gave a dinner on Thursday, March 16, for the wedding party, the guests being Miss Helen Taft, Miss Alys Meyer, Miss Yvonne Townsend, Miss Laura Merriam, Mr. Lee McClung, Mr. Willing Spencer, Lord Enstace Percy, of the British Embassy; Mr. Basil Miles, Mr. Henry du Pont, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, Mr. Roberto Centaro, of the Italian Embassy, and Mr. Horstmann, of the German Embassy.

#### CARTER, MILLS, MAUS AND DUNCAN.

CARTER, MILLS, MAUS AND DUNCAN.

In a notice of Generals Carter, Mills and Maus, the New York Evening Post says: "Major Gen. W. H. Carter, was born of a Unionist family in Tennessee, and he felt early the military impulse which led him to join the Army of the Cumberland, at an age when the school-house should have claimed him. Before he was thirteen years old Carter won recognition for gallantry in the hazardous work of carrying a message across the front of a line of fire. When the way was over his record won. of a line of fire. When the war was over his record won him an appointment to West Point. Graduating at the Military Academy, Carter chose the Infantry branch of the Service, but he soon gave it over for the Cavalry, an arm of the Service to which he clung for years, and

Military Academy, Carter chose the Infantry branch of the Service, but he soon gave it over for the Cavalry, an arm of the Service to which he clung for years, and in which he won recognition as one of the most gallant officers of the line. In Arizona and New Mexico, when the Apaches were on the warpath, Carter served for sixteen years, and during nearly all of that time he was in the field against the hostiles or was with the troops ready to take the saddle at any moment, for warfare with the Apaches was constant. General Carter is one of the medal of honor men of the Army. There was a fight with the Apaches on Cibicu Creek, and during it Carter, who was then a first lieutenant, by taking a brave man's 'one chance in a thousand,' saved the lives of several wounded men, and won for himself the medal which it is the soul's desire of every American soldier to merit and to wear.

"Not long after the Cibicu Creek fight the White Mountain Apaches, who were supposedly friendly, left the reservation and took to the warpath. Fort Apache, an isolated post, was cut off by the Indians, and for a week the members of the garrison, of whom Carter was one, fought heroically to hold off the swarming foe. Death was the least thing feared. There were women in the garrison, and this leaves nothing to be said in further explanation of the horrors that would follow capture. During the siege Lieutenant Carter bore his share of the vigil and the fighting. For a week the command managed to hold off the Apaches, and then aid came, and the westry and wasted troops were relieved. During the Sioux War of 1800-91 Carter, who was then a captain of the 6th Cavalry, fought in the last battle with the Indians, after swimming the White River, which was trying to fisch off the swarming Sioux. The relieving troops came in on the flank of the Indians, after swimming the White River, which was filled with floating ice, and, executing a charge, drove the Sioux from the ravines into which they had crept to break out to assault the Cavalry.

"Like Car

time, was a member of Miles's staff. Like Carter, he is a medal of honor man, having been given this reward for conspicuous personal gallantry in the field."

Probably no other newly appointed brigadier general has had so strenuous a debut as Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, who had scarcely arrived at San Antonio to take command of the Department of Texas when his department was invaded by about all the soldiers Uncle Sam had in the states. The San Antonio Daily Light of March 8 said of him: "Besides planning for this gigantic encampment, General Duncan also is directing the affairs of the Department of Texas, a big job in itself, and the admirable and expeditions manner in which he has managed affairs in this crisis denotes the fact that he is one of the best executives in the U.S. Army." General Duncan was in the thick of the fight at the battle of San Juan in 1898 and in the Moro Province had command of the U.S. troops in the famous Bud Dajo fight, when the Moros made their last desperate stand against the American soldiers. For his decisive measures on that day he was singled out for much abuse by certain chickenhearted critics. As the Infantry representative on the General Staff, General Duncan had much to do with the new Infantry equipment and the revision of the regulations.

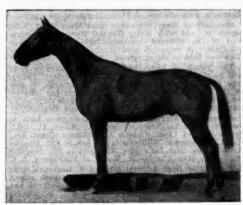
### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver, Ohief of Staff—Major Gen, Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

G.O. 29, MARCH 4, 1911, WAR DEPT.

1. Suitable mount (charger) referred to in Par. 4, G.O. 125, W.D., Aug. 8, 1908, is hereby interpreted to mean a horse with a minimum height of 15 hands 2 inches, and with a minimum weight of 975 pounds, provided that officers may retair mounts that already have been declared suitable. The horse should be of good appearance, and of such breeding and substance as will enable him to carry his owner over jumps of reasonable stiffness, including hurdles, ditches, fences and other obstacles simulating those which ordinarily would be met in going cross-country.

2. The following cut represents a typical suitable mount.



Breeding—Sire Bona Rosa, a thoroughbred; dam by Mar-nton, a thoroughbred. Weight—1,275 pounds. Height—16 hands 2 inches.

Weight—1,275 pounds.
Height—16 hands 2 inches.
Girth—79 inches.
3. The Cavalry Seat.—The buttocks resting evenly on the middle of the saddle; the body and head erect and square to the front without stiffness, with chin slightly drawn in, and with shoulders back and down; the bridle hand slightly above the withers, with the forearm nearly horizontal; the right arm hanging naturally, the elbows close to the body without pressure; the thighs well down and flattened against the horse's sides; the knees slightly bent so that the lower legs, while under thorough control for use as aids, drop nearly vertically; the stirrup leathers to be adjusted so that, with the feet in the stirrups, the heels are slightly lower than the tread; the feet nearly parallel to the horse's body.

The main points of the seat are the balance, the elimination of rigidity without loss of military erectness; the thighs well down to secure fixity of seat and to enable the trooper to turn quickly on the hips, and a position for the lower legs such that they may be applied quickly as aids.

For schooling purposes, the seat is the same as that described above, except the lower legs should be carried more to the rear and closer in, that they may have the shortest possible distance to travel when required as aids. The length of stirrup leathers is varied with the nature of the riding.

4. The provisions of Pars. 195 and 246, Cavalry Drill Regulations, in so far as they are at variance with the foregoing, are receinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

order of the Secretary of War: LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

S.O. 62, MARCH 16, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen Abbot, C.A.C., is further extended two months.

First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, S.C., will assume charge of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. William W. Bessell, 13th 1nf.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., during the absence of Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, I.G.

Capt. Arthur Cranston, Q.M., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 11, S.O. 53, March 6, 1911, W.D., vice Col. William H. Miller, A.Q.M.G., hereby relieved. Capt. William T. Patten, 13th 1nf., is relieved treatment, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his proper station.

eral Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his proper station.

First Sergt. Swinfield E. Barton, Co. A, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. Lieut. Col. Joseph M. T. Partello, Inf., unassigned, upon his own application, is retired from active service, after more than thirty-seven years' service.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis P. Casey, P.S., is extended one month.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Henry A. Steere, upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

Major Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., appointed in Par. 29. S.O. 58, March 11, 1911, W.D., vice Major W. R. Smith, C.A.C., hereby relieved.

#### MANEUVER DIVISION.

MANEUVER DIVISION.

G.O. 35, MARCH 13, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. The troops now being mobilized at San Antonio, Texas, for purposes of field instruction will be organized into a complete infantry division, to be known as the Maneuver Division, and an Independent Cavalry Brigade, to be known as such, under the command of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., as follows:

The Maneuver Division.

First Brigade: 11th Infantry, 15th Infantry, 18th Infantry, Second Brigade: 13th Infantry, 22d Infantry, 23d Infantry, 17th Infantry, 28th Infantry, 17th Infantry, 28th Infantry, Field Artillery Brigade: 3d Field Artillery, 4th Field Artillery, Third Cavalry; 3d Battalion of Engineers; Co. A, Signal

Corps; Co. D, Signal Corps; four ambulances companies (Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 38); four field hospitals (Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 38).

2, 4, 6 and 38); four field hospitals (Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 38).

Independent Cavalry Brigade.

Commander, Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A.; 9th Cavalry, 11th Cavalry.

The commanders of the infantry brigades will be assigned, and the assignments will be announced in orders, by the division commander.

The commander.

The troops now being mobilized at Galveston, Texas, for purposes of instruction will be organized as a separate brigade, to be known as the 1st Separate Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

The Maneuver Division, the Independent Cavalry Brigade and the 1st Separate Brigade, directed to be organized in the preceding paragraphs of this order, will be excepted from the control of the commanding general, Dept. of Texas, except for the purposes contemplated in the 72d Article of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 14, FEB. 24, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
The following reports will be no longer required from this

The following reports will be no longer required from this date:

1. Reports of operation of the post and garrison schools. (Sec. IV., G.O. No. 79, series 1910, D.D.)

2. Reports of Post Athletic Meets. (Par. 7, G.O. No. 85, series 1910, D.D.)

3. Reports of progress made on the Progressive Scheme of Practical Instruction. (Par. 8, G.O. No. 85, series. 1910, D.D.)

By command of Brigadier General Hoyt:

S. D. STURGIS, Major. Gen. Staff. C. of S.

command of Brigadier General Hoyt: S. D. STURGIS, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 18, FEB. 27, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO. Announces the period from April 1 to Oct. 31 as the period for field training for the troops of this department, and gives the necessary instructions.

G.O. 19 MARCH 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, I.G., having reported in per
son at these headquarters, is announced as inspector general of
this department, to take effect the date he reported for duty, and
will relieve Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav.
Colonel Wilder will remain on duty at these headquarters until
the date of his departure from Denver to join his regiment in
compliance with Par. 22, S.O. 29, W.D., Feb. 4, 1911.

G.O. 23, MARCH 11, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Inder the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the
dersigned hereby assumes command of this department.

WILDER E. WILDER, Col., 5th Cav.

G.O. 24, MARCH 11, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO. Cc. D, 18th Inf., fully armed and equipped for field service, with two hundred rounds of ammunition per man and ten days' rations, will proceed at the earliest possible date from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty.

ORDER 8, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

In the Fidd, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 6, 1911.

The department commander, Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyle
U.S.A., now in the field at this point, accompanied by his ai
1st Lieut. Norton E. Wood, 6th Field Art., will proceed March
to Tucson, Ariz., and take temporary station.

#### FIELD SERVICE.

FIELD SERVICE.

G.O. 20, MARCH 7, 1911, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

1. In compliance with War Department telegram of March
the entire regiment of the 15th Infantry, except one office
designated by the post commander, Fort Douglas, Utah, as
least number of enlisted men necessary to guard post, fu
arned and equipped for field service, with two hundred roun
of ammunition per man and ten days' rations, with all avable medical officers and all available Hospital Corps men, ami
lances and wagon transportation, will proceed at the earlie
possible date to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The C.O. will rephis command on arrival to the commanding general, Dept.
Texas, for duty.

possible date to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The C.O. will report his command on arrival to the commanding general, Dept. of Texas, for duty.

2. The lat Battalion, 18th Inf., including the machine-gun platoon, at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Co. A, at Fort Wingate, N.M. (leaving at post in each case one officer and only necessary number of enlisted men as guard), accompanied by available medical officers and all Hospital Corps men, the command being fully armed and equipped for field service, with ten days' rations and two hundred rounds of ammunition per man, transportation including ambulances, will proceed at the earliest possible date to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The C.O. will report his command on arrival to the commanding general. Dept. of Texas, for duty.

G.O. 21, MARCH 7, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The 28th Infantry and the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., will proceed from Fort Snelling, Minn., by rail, the Infantry to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the Cavalry to El Paso, Texas, reporting upon strival, by telegraph, to the commanding general, Dept. of Texas.

These troops will be completely equipped for field service, including transportation, and two hundred rounds of ammunition per man, and rations for ten days. Transportation will include, as far as practicable, ambulances prescribed for organizations in G.O. 95, W.D., 1908, as amended.

All available medical officers and sanitary troops at Fort Snelling will accompany the 28th Infantry and squadron of the 4th Cavalry, as the commanding officer may determine.

G.O. 25, MARCH 7, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The following troops now serving in this department we proceed without delay to points hereinafter named, reportiupon arrival to the commanding general, Dept. of Texas, full

duty:

To Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: 9th Cavalry, 4th Field Artillery, Co. M. 3d Batin. of Engrs., 1th Infantry.

From Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Headquarters, 3d Battalion, and Cos. I, K and L, 3d Batin. of Engrs., equipped with two divisions reserve pontoon train and two divisions advance guard pontoon train, together with all available teams: 13th Infantry.

From Fort Mackenzie. Wyo.: Headquarters, band and 2d and 3d Battalions, 18th Inf.

From Fort Omaha, Neb.: Co. D, Signal Corps.

To San Antonio, Texas.

From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Co. A, Hosp. Corps, with three medical officers attached. Company to take field hospital No. 4 and ambulance company No. 4, and to be fully equipped for field service.

To El Paso. Texas.

No. 4 and ambulance company No. 4, and to be fully equipped for field service.

To El Paso, Texas.

From Fort Meade, S.D.: Headquarters, band, Machine-Gun Platoon and Troops A and D, 4th Cav.

All troops will be completely equipped for field service with two hundred rounds of ammunition per man, ten days' rations and transportation, which will include, as far as practicable, ambulances prescribed for organizations in G.O. 95, W.D., 1908, as amended.

The following personnel of the Medical Department will accompany the above troops:

From Fort D. A. Russell: To accompany troops—Major George A. Skinner. Capt. Percy L. Jones and 1st Lieut. John P. Fletcher, M.C., one sergeant first class, four sergeants and twenty-four privates first class or privates, H.C.

From Fort Leavenworth: With 13th Infantry—Major John A. Murtagh, 1st Lieut. George B. Fester, M.C., 1st Lieut. John R. Bradley, M.R.C., one sergeant first class, one sergeant, ten privates first class or privates, H.C. William H. Thearle, M.C., 1st Lieut. Ferderic E. Jenkins, M.R.C., one sergeant first class, one sergeant, ten privates first class or privates, H.C.

From Fort Mackenzie: With 18th Infantry—Major George M. Ekwurzel, M.C., too sergeant, two privates, H.C.

From Fort Meade: With 4th Cavalry—Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., M.C., one sergeant first class, three privates first class or privates, H.C.

From Fort Omaha: With Co. D, Signal Corps—One sergeant first class and two privates first class or privates, H.C.

At Forts D. A. Russell, Mackenzie and Meade, one officer, to be selected by the C.O., and the smallest possible number of enlisted men will be left at post to act as guards for property until the arrival of caretakers to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, when the guards will be relieved and directed to join their regiments in the Department of Texas.

So much of G.O. 213, W.D., series of 1910, and G.O. 18, c.s., these headquarters, as directs the 13th Infantry to proceed to the Philippine Islands on transport sailing April 5, 1911, to relieve the 7th Infantry, is suspended until further orders.

G.O. 20, MARCH 6, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces the results of the target firing in the Department of Dakota for the year 1910.

G.O. 23, MARCH 8, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
The 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., will proceed by rail from Fort
ssinniboine, Mont., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty at
at post during the absence of the regular garrison.

G.O. 25, MARCH 9, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA. Under the provisions of A.R. 193, the undersigned nerv sumes command of the Department of Dakota. RICHARD H. WILSON, Col., 14th Inf.

G.O. 26, MARCH 10, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The regular practice season with small arms for troops in this partment for the target year 1911 will begin April 15 and end department for the target,
July 15.
By order of Colonel Wilson:
S. D. STURGIS, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

S. D. STURGIS, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 17, MARCH 9, 1911, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. in the cases of Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., both of whom were acquitted, as we heretofore noted. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., was president of the court, and Capt. Stephen H. Mould, C.A.C., judge advocate.

The charge against Major Greenleaf was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. The charge grew out of an efficiency report rendered about Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C. He was found not guilty of the fourth specification and of the charge and was acquitted, the findings and acquittal being approved by General Grant. Lieutenant Slater was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. These charges grew out of an efficiency report rendered by Major Greenleaf and out of a difference of opinion in a diagnosis of a case of diphtheria. He was found not guilty of the charges and specifications and his acquittal was approved by General Grant, the reviewing authority.

GO. 18 MARCH 9. 1911. DEPT. OF THE EAST.

G.O. 18, MARCH 9, 1911, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I.—In compliance with instructions from the War Department, dated March 7, 1911, the 83d Co., C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Revere, Mass., and will proceed about April 15, 1911, to Fort Strong, Mass., for station.

II.—In compliance with instructions from the War Department, dated March 8, 1911, Fort Revere, Mass., is announced as a subpost of Fort Andrews, Mass., to take effect upon departure of the 83d Co., C.A.C., for Fort Strong, Mass. The commanding officer, Fort Andrews, will send a caretaker detachment to Fort Revere in time to arrive there not later than five days prior to the departure of the 83d Co.

III.—The 135th Co., C.A.C., less ten enlisted men, will proceed from Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for temporary duty, and upon completion of same return to its proper station.

G.O. 13, FEB. 4, 1911, DEPT. OF THE GULE Publishes instructions relative to the preparation of rolls, final statements and officers' mileage accounts.

G.O. 18, FEB. 28, 1911, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
G.O. 96, these headquarters, series 1907, concerning athlete exercises is rescinded, and new instructions are published. These include the following:

An athletic officer will be detailed at each Coast Artillery post in this department, whose duty it shall be to supervise, encourage and direct the athletic sports of enlisted men.

One athletic meet only will be held during each quarter.
Contests should, as a rule, be military in character and include as many men as practicable. Cir. 35, W.D., 1908, contains a list and description of many suitable events.

So far as practicable the methods and rules prescribed by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will govern the various contests.

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will govern the various contests.

G.O. 19. MARCH 7, 1911. DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Co. B, 10th Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will return, by rail, without delay to join its regiment at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Inf., to proceed with it to the Department of Texas, as hereinafter directed. First Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, 10th Inf., will remain at Fort Thomas until further orders.
The 10th Infantry will proceed by rail, without delay from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
One officer, to be selected by the C.O., Fort Benjamin Harrison, and the smallest possible number of enlisted men will be left at that post to act as guard for property until arrival of caretakers to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., upon completion of his inspection of Co. B, 3d Ohio Inf., at Springfield, O., will proceed to Athens, O., and on April 21, 1911, inspect a company of Militia lately mustered into the service at that place.
Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., is relieved as inspector of the Militia of Ohio, and Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., is detailed in his stead.
Major Charles Gerhardt, 10th Inf., is relieved as inspector of the Militia of Kentucky, and lat Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., is detailed in his stead.
Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., is relieved as inspector of the Millitia of Indiana, and 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th Inf., is 7th Millia of Indiana, and 1st Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., is detailed in his stead.
Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., is relieved as inspector of the Millitia of Indiana, and 1st Lieut. Levery S. Brinkerhoff, jr., 27th Inf., is detailed in his stead.
Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., is relieved as inspector of the Millitia of Indiana, and Ist Lieut. Dens Archer, 26th Inf., 27th Inf., is detailed in his stead.
Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., is relieved as inspector of the Millitia of Indiana, and Ist Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., is detailed in his

G.O. 15, FEB. 8, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. Publishes instructions for garrison and field training.

G.O. 23. MARCH 1. 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. In compliance with instructions from the War Departmet dated Feb. 27, 1911, Major William P. Burnham, Gen. Staff, relieved from duty as chief of staff at these headquarters, date March 5, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Smith;
W. P. BURNHAM, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 27, MARCH 10, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the
undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the
Missouri.

A. B. DYER, Col., 4th Field Art.

G.O. 11, FEB. 9, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Commanding officers of troops in the field in this department are authorized to send such sick and injured members of their respective commands as cannot be given proper treatment at their present stations, to the nearest post by rail, making report in each case to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Hoyt:

D. A. FREDERICK, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 18, FEB. 23, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes information relative to the settlement of the Ration
and Savings Accounts of troops detached from their regular
stations.

G.O. 22, MARCH 7, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

First Lieut. George F. Rozelle, jr., 22d Inf., is appointed acting aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A., and will report to the department commander for duty without delay

GENERAL OFFICERS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., from active service on March 13, 1911, under the Act of June 30, 1882, is announced. Major General Hodges will proceed to his home. (March 18, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans is appointed to meet at the War Department in Washington March 15, 1911, for the purpose of selecting officers for detail to fill existing vacancies in the General Staff Corps. (March 14, W.D.)

Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 29th Inf., aid, will proceed to Fort Sheridan to inspect that post. (March 7, D. Lakes.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, Capt. Joseph P.

Tracy, Gen. Staff, is relieved from detail in General Staff
Corps on March 14, 1911, by Capt. O. O. Carter, Coast Art.

Corps. (March 9, W.D.)

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Gen. Staff, and Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, Med. Corps, are detailed as members of the
Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C.,
vice Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, C.G., and Lieut. Col.

Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., hereby relieved. (March 11,
W.D.)

M.D.) Leave for ten days, about March 6, 1911, is granted Major William P. Burnham, Gen. Staff, Omaha, Neb. (March 1, D. Mo.)
The following officers are relieved from duty as members of the General Staff Corps: Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Inf.; Major William C. Davis, C.A.C. (March 13, W.D.)
Par. 21, S.O. 284, Dec. 5, 1910, W.D., relating to Major Samuel D. Sturgis, G.S., and Major Ernest Hinds, A.G., is revoked. (March 15, W.D.)
Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., is detailed as Chief of the Division of Milita Affairs, vice Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, hereby relieved. Brigadier Generals Evans and Weaver will report to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

The following change of station and assignments of adjutants general are ordered: Major Henry H. Whitney, upon arrival in this division, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as adjutant general of that post, relieving Major William H. Sage, who upon being thus relieved will report, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty as assistant to the adjutant general of that department. Major Beaumont B. Buck, upon arrival in this division, will proceed to Zamboanga, Department of Mindanao, for duty as adjutant general of department. (Jan. 17, Phil. D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 284, Dec. 5, 1910, W.D., relating to Major Ernest Hinds, A.G., is revoked. (March 15, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, A.G., is relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department. Lieutenant Colonel McClure will remain on his present duties until further orders. (March 14, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

INSPECTOE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major Loyd S. McCormick, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department by Major G. W. Read, 8th Cav. (March 9, W.D.)

Major William Lassiter, I.G., now on leave in Washington, is assigned to duty in the office of the Inspector General, and will report in person to the Inspector General of the Army accordingly. (March 10, W.D.)

Major William Lassiter, I.G., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person to the commanding general, the Maneuver Division, for duty to inspect the Field Artillery Brigade. (March 15, W.D.)

Major George Bell, jr., I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department by Major J. H. Frier, 10th Inf. Major Bell will remain on his present duties until further orders. (March 14, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Loyd S. McCormick, Cavalry, will remain on duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army until further orders. (March 14, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Edward A. Kreger, J.A. (March 9, W.D.)

Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, A.J.A., will assume the duties of chief commissary, Department of Dakota, and purchasing commissary at St. Paul, Minn, temporarily relieving Capt. Complex of San Antonio, Texas, maneuver division, for duty. (March 10, W.D.)

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE. O.M.G.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M.
of the department, will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa,
for the purpose of inspecting the quartermaster's department at that post. (March 1, D. Mo.)
So much of Par. 38, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D., as relates to Capt. Ralph S. Granger, Q.M., is revoked. (March 9,
W.D.)

ment at that post. (March 1, D. Mo.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D., as relates to Capt. Ralph S. Granger, Q.M., is revoked. (March 9, W.D.)

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D., as relates to the assignment of each of the following officers as chief quartermaster of one of the brigades in the field is revoked, and the officers named will report to the commanding general of the maneuver division, at San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to duty as assistants to the chief quartermaster of that division: Majors Arthur W. Yates, Robert H. Rolfe, George G. Bailey. (March 10, W.D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D., as relates to Capt. John C. McArthur, Q.M., is amended so as to assign him to duty as Q.M. of the transport Kilpatrick. (March 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy will proceed on transport Wright to sail Jan. 5, 1911, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward M. Gaul will proceed on transport Wright, to sail January 5, 1911, to Regan Barracks, Albay, for duty. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

Col. Frederick Von Schrader, A.Q.M.G., Capt. William Elliott, C.S., Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., and Capt. James Longstreet, 13th Cav., will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty, and upon completion thereof return to station at these headquarters. (March 7, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D., as relates to Capt. Harry L. Pettus, Q.M.. is amended so as to direct him, upon the completion of his duties at Newport News, Va., to return to his proper station in Washington, D.C. (March 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Meador, now at North Nashville, Tenn, on or before expiration of furlough will report to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Major George G. Bailey, Q.M., chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to the following posts, and such subposts as may be necessary, in the order named, for the purpose of making an inspection covering the condition, operation and efficiency of the quartermaster

Capt. Joseph L. Knowiton, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M. Dept. Captain Knowiton will remain on his present duties until further orders. (March 15, W.D.)
Q.M. Sergt. Patrick Joyce, 2d Batin, of Engrs., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 15, Page O.M. Serget. V.

st Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger, upon the receipt of order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 14,

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT

Post Q.A. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger, apon the recipit of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 14, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, C.S., upon his return to his proper station from Newport News, Va., will proceed without delay to Galveston, Texas, and report to commanding general, lat Separate Brigade, for duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Capt. John H. Hughes, C.S., will proceed without delay to Galveston, Texas, and report to Capt. Julius N. Kilian, C.S., purchasing and depot commissary at that place, for temporary duty as assistant in his office. (March 9, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Henry C. Hensley, Fort Mason, Cal., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Aris., for temporary duty. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

The following change and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: William J. Tuttle will report to the sales and issue commissary, this city, for duty; Ferdinand Rohde will report transport Liscum for duty, relieving Thomas C. Jones, who will be relieved from duty in this division, effective date of saling, and will proceed to San Francisco, on the first available transport. (Jan. 4, Phill. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Frank Jansen, (appointed from sergeant, 115th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will proceed to Fort Baker, for duty. (March 4, D. Cal.)

Par. 3, S. 0, 53, WD., March 6, 1911, relating to Post Comsy. Sergt. Frank Jansen, is revoked. (March 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Frank Jansen, now at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (March 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Chauncey Wade, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is relieved from further duty at that post and will report to Capt. William Elliot, Comsy. Sergt. Chauncey Wade, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., prelieved from further duty at that post and will report to Capt. William Bliot, Comsy. Sergt. Channes, who will report to the depot quartermaster, 322 Arcade Annex, that city, who will send him without delay to Fort Casey, Wash., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles J

Va. is assigned to temporary unity with the W.D.)
Par. 18, S.O. 89, W.D., Feb. 16, 1911, relating to Post Commissary Sergts. Jonas J. Rackley, John W. Tilford and Charles Walcott is revoked. (March 14, W.D.)
Par. 8, S.O. 52, W.D., March 4, 1911, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Frank Gortz, is revoked. (March 14, W.D.)

Par. 8, S.O. Dis. Frank Gortz, is revoked. (M.D.)
Commissary Sergt. Frank Gortz, upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to San Francisco with orders to report to the purchasing commissary in that city for temporary duty in his office. (March 14, W.D.)
Post Commissary Sergt. John H. Adams, Washington Parracks, will be sent without delay to Galvesten, Texas, to report to 1st Separate Brigade, for duty under the chief commissary. (March 14, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John H. Adams, Washington Barracks, will be sent without delay to Galvesten, Texas, to report to 1st Separate Brigade, for duty under the chief commissary. (March 14, W.D.)

CIR. 1, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Feb. 27, 1911.

The following course of instruction is prescribed for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Subsistence Department who may be detailed to take a course of instruction at the purchasing commissary, Chicago, III.:

The tour for officers will be from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.

1. From Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, the course will include:

(a) Instruction in the inspection and judging of live stock at the Union Stock Yards.

(b) The visiting of packing houses to observe the different methods of slaughtering and the subsequent handling of the carcasses, and their preparation for ultimate use as ration and sales articles. To include the study of machinery, inspection and care of fresh meat, preparation of cured and canned meats, cold storage, and the manufacture of lard and oleomargerine.

2. From Oct. 16 to Oct. 31: The handling of flour, from the grain to the finished product, at mills in the vicinity.

3. From Nov. 1 to Dec. 31:

(a) The origin, manufacture and packing of all other articles on the authorized list, including the visiting of manufacturing plants in the city and vicinity.

(b) Instruction in the making of awards and inspection of stores; the use of the polariscope; simple tests for adulterants; primary use of the microscope; preparation of accounts and returns, and depot administration.

4. The course for non-commissioned officers will be from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31:

(a) October and November will be as described in Par. 1, subparagraphs (a) and (b), for officers.

(b) December will be utilized in instruction in the preparation of accounts and returns, and auch other depot administration as pertains to the duties required of them.

5. At a convenient time the officers will visit fresh vegetable canning establishment, and officers and non-commissioned officers wil

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

S.O. 56, these headquarters, c.s., directing Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., to proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for temporary duty, is revoked. (March 10, D.E.)

First Lieut. James R. Mount, M.C., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., medical supply depot, for temporary duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Capt. Charles A. Ragan. M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and from further duty in the Philippines Division. He will report in person to the C.O., Waiter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and from further duty in the Philippines Division. He will report in person to the C.O., Waiter Reed General Hospital, for temporary duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col., Frank R. Keefer, M.C., is relieved treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (March 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Waiter D. McCaw, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Honry P. Birmingham, M.C. (March 11, W.D.)

Major Clarence J. Manly, M.C., now at San Antonio, Texas will proceed without delay to Galveston, Texas, and report in person to the commanding general, 1st Separate Brigade, for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months and nine days upon his arrival in San Francisco, in April, 1911, is granted Col. William B. Davis, M.C. (March 13, W.D.)

Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C., will proceed to Albany, N.Y., for the purpose of reading a paper at the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, about April 18 and 19, 1911, on "Experience of the Army with Vaccination as a Prophylactic against Smallpox." (March 9, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed without delay to Galveston, Texas, and report for duty with the field hospital to be organized at that place: Major Louis, T. Hess Capt. Frank W. Weed, 1st Lieut. John A. Burket, 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.O., Fort Crook, Neb., will pro-

ceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty. (March 7, D. Mo.)

ceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty. (March 7, D. Mo.)

Capt. Edwin W. Rich, M.C., Fort Mason, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and report to the C.O., 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., for duty with that regiment in the field. (March 7, D. Cal.)

Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C., now at San Antonio, Texas, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as a member of the commission appointed in Par. 1, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. Harry S. Purnell, M.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., will report to the commanding officer, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (March 15, W.D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 289, Dec. 10, 1910, W.D., detailing certain officers of the Medical Corps to take a course of instruction at the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, is revoked. (March 15, W.D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 26, Feb. 1, 1911, W.D., detailing Major Elmer A. Dean, M.C., to take a course of instruction at the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, is revoked. (March 15, W.D.)

Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., and Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., are retailed as members of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., vice Liout. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., and Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., relieved. (March 14, W.D.)

Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., is assigned to duty as inspector of the Hospital Corps, Militia, of West Virginia, at Sisteraville, March 20. (March 13, D.E.)

Major Gideon MeD. Van Poole, M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for temporary duty. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, now at Newport News, Va., will proceed without delay to Galvestion, Texas, and report for assignment to duty on the transports at that place: lat Lieuts. Henry W. Eliot and Thomas C. Walker, March 11, W.D.)

The resignation by lat Lieut.

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Frank L. K. Laflamme, U.S.A., now at Camp Keithley, Min., is relieved duty in Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Jan. 17, Phil. D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Act. Cook Edgar Queen, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, W.D.) Sergt. 1st Class John L. Gerlach, H.C., now in Washington, will return to his proper station, Fort Terry. (March 9, W.D.)

W.D.)
Sergt. Claude A. Aldridge, H.C., now at 1422 Ashland avenue,
St. Paul, Minn., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the C.O., Fort
Snelling, Minn., for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from March 11, 1911, to and including April 22, 1911, is granted Major Holloway. (March 10, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, C.E., will proceed from Houston to San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of observing the engineer troops and engineer equipment pertaining to the emilitary forces assembled at the latter place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to Houston. (March 11, W.D.)

Completion of this duty will return to Houston. (March 11, W.D.)

Capt. James A. Woodruff, C.E., is relieved from duty under immediate orders of Capt. Clarke S. Smith, C.E., and will relieve Captain Smith of the duties now in his charge pertaining to the Vicksburg Engineer District and to the Third District, Mississippi River Improvement. (March 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, C.E., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as inspector and for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, to relieve Capt. Clarke S. Smith, C.E., of those duties. (March 15, W.D.)

### Smith, C.E., of those duties. ( ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.O.

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of witnessing firings against the battleship San Marco, about March 20, 1911. (March 15, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. Clarence O. Culver, Signal Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect April 5, 1911, and is assigned to the 7th Cavalry, and will join regiment. (March 13, W.D.)

First Class Sergt, Arthur B. Crans. Signal Corps. is de-

from detail in that corps, to take effect April 5, 1911, and is assigned to the 7th Cavalry, and will join regiment. (March 13, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, Signal Corps, is detailed on special duty at these headquarters, to date from March 6, 1911. (March 7, D. Mo.)

First Class Sergt. George L. Richter, Signal Corps, Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to San Antonio, Texas, Maneuver Division, for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. George B. Smith, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty as storekeeper. (March 4, D. Mo.)

First Class Sergt. John T. McAniff, Sig. Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as supply sergeant, Signal Corps, Field Battalion. (March 10, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John T. McAniff, Sig. Corps, is relieved further duty with Militia of Ohio, and will be sent to Eagle Pass, Texas, to report to the C.O., Co. A, Signal Corps, for duty. (March 9, W.D.)

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, will proceed without delay to San Antonio, Texas, and report for duty with Co. D, Signal Corps. (March 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, S.C., now at Eagle Pass, Texas, is relieved from temporary station at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and will return to his station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The commanding officer, Fort McIntosh, will send the aeronautical detachment now at that post to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Co. A, Signal Corps. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST OAVALRY .- COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

cause of exceptional circumstances, leave for fifteen days, permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is ted to 1st Lieut, David David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav. (March. Colo.)

2D CAVALRY,-COL. F. WEST.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Major Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., will report to Lieut.
Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Manila, P.I., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (March 11, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

S.O. 19, these headquarters, Feb. 10, 1911, detailing Major W. C. Brown, 3d Cav., to make the annual inspection of the Militia of New Mexico, for 1911, is revoked. (March 2, D.

Militia of New Mexico, 107 2724, COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Department for the purpose of completing their work. (wanter 8, D. Tex.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Lieut. Col. James Lockett, 4th Cav., will proceed about March 20, 1911, to Fort Riley, for duty as commandant of the Mounted Service School, in addition to his present duties as a member of the Cavalry Equipment Board. (March 13, W.D.) First Lieut. Goos L. Stryker, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed to Fabens, via Fort Blias, Texas, and report to Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., for duty. (March 6, D. Mo.) First Lieut. Joseph V. Kusnik, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed to Dog Springs, via Hachita, N.M., for duty with Troop B, 4th Cav., in the field. (March 6, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

First Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, jr., 7th Cav., having

Troop B, 4th Cav., in the field. (March 6, D. Mo.)

TTH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

First Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, jr., 7th Cav., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from March 3, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by seniority had he been found qualified. (March 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Moss L. Love, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect April 6, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, Signal Corps, to in the Signal Corps, to take effect April 6, 1911, and will thereafter proceed to join that regiment in the Philippine Islands. Lieutenant Culver will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty, pending the departure of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations. Lieutenant Love will report about April 6, 1911, to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

STH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Major George W. Read, 8th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, vice Major Loyd S. McCormick, I.G., who is relieved from detail in that department. Major Read will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty. (March 9, W.D.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY -COL. G. A. DODD.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 12th Oa of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accept by the President, to take effect March 15, 1911. (Mar 11, W.D.)

11, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 13th Cav., detailed for recruiting service and ordered to Fort McDowell, will proceed on transport to sail about Jan. 15, 1911, to San Francisco (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

Capt. James Longstreet, 13th Cav., having reported, is assassigned to duty at these headquarters, until the arrival of the 13th Cavalry from the Philippine Islands, when he will join that regiment and proceed with it to its station. (March 6, D. Cal.)

6, D. Cal.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Sergt. Samuel Kosky, Troop A, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Robert Siebenmann, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Vetn. Walter R. Grutzman, 15th Cav., is detailed to assist
Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, D.Q.M.G., at such times as Lieutenant Colonel Cruse may indicate, to inspect one hundred
Cavalry horses to be delivered under contract at Chicago.
(March 10, W.D.)

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., is relieved from
treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and
will return to his proper station. (March 14, W.D.)

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

PIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYOR.

Leave for two months and twenty-five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Col. Sydney W. Taylor, 2d Field Art., about Jan. 28, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport scheduled to sail from this port about April 15, 1911, when he will join his organization. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LOTUS NILES.

Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d F.A., will proceed to Fort Myer, a., for temporary duty. (March 15, W.D.) 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d F.A., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty. (March 15, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.
First Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, 4th Field Art., is detailed as recorder of the Mountain Artillery Board appointed in Par. 29, S.O. 15, Jan. 19, 1911, W.D. (March 13, W.D.)
Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, 4th Field Art., is detailed as inspector of the Field Artillery of the Regular Army and of the Militia in the Department of the East, and upon completion of his present duties will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., is assigned to command of brigade of Field Artillery to be assembled at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 11, W.D.)

The leave for one month granted Chaplain Francis P. Joyce, 4th Field Art., is extended forty-five days. (March 3, D. Mo.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., is relieved duty at Fort Sheridan, and will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty as a member of the Field Artillery Board, with station at Fort Riley, relieving Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art. (March 11, W.D.)

Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, appointed in Par. 35, So. 15, Jan. 19, 1911, W.D., vice Major J. E. McMahon, 6th Field Art., hereby relieved. (March 11, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. W. FOSTER.

Par. 38, S.O. 58, March 11, 1911, W.D., is amended so as to direct Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., upon the completion of his duties in connection with the commission appointed in Par. 1, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D., to proceed via Fort Riley to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assume command of the 4th Field Art. Hillery. (March 14, W.D.)

The following officers of the 6th Field Art., will proceed at once to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Col. Alexander B. Dyer 4th Field Art., economism of the 4th Field Artillery. (March 14, W.D.)

The following officers of the 6th Field Art., is relieved from duty

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.
BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART. The following officers of Coast Artillery Corps will report March 13, 1911, to Major Andrew Hero, jr., C.A.C., president

of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capts. Joseph P. Tracy, Percy M. Kessler and Johnson Hagood and Ist Lieut. Charles H. Patterson. (March 11, W.D.)
Par. 12, S.O. 19, Jan. 24, 1911, W.D., directing certain officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to report for examination to determine their fitness for promotion, is revoked. (March 11, W.D.)

Tracy, Percy M. Kessler and Johnson Hagood and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson. (March 11, W.D.).

Par. 12, S.O. 19, Jan. 24, 1911, W.D., directing certain officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to report for examination to determine their fitness for promotion, is revoked. (March 11, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Peek, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 19th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (March 13, W.D.)

Major George Blakely, C.A.C., acting inapector general, will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty, and upon completion thereof return to his station at these headquarters. (March 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. George T. Patterson, C.A.C., and he is authorized to leave the division about April 15, 1911. (Jan. 10, Phil. D.)

Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect March 14, 1911. (March 9, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, to take effect March 14, 1911. (March 9, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Edwin O. Sarratt from 35th to 118th Co.; Capt. Elisha G. Abbott from 118th to 35th Co.; Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., coast defense officer, will proceed to New Orleans, La., thence to Forts St. Philip and Jackson, La., thence to Fort Morgan, Ala., thence to Fort National Land Defense Board to be held at those posts. (Feb. 27, D.G.)

First Lieut. Rufus W. Maddux, C.A.C., now at Savannah, Ga., will proceed to and take station at Tampa, Fla., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Feb. 27, D.G.)

First Lieut. Rufus W. Maddux, C.A.C., now at Clearwater, Fla., will proceed to and take station at Tampa, Fla., to enable him to continue work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Feb. 27, D.G.)

For the George of the George of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Albert G. Jenkins from the State of the Coa

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.
First Sergt. Perry E. Hill, Co. A, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.
(March 9, W.D.)
Leave for one month is granted Major Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., upon his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth. (March 13, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY .- COL. T. C. WOODBURY. So much of Par. 40, S.O. 55, March 8, 1911, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d Inf., to proceed to San Francisco, and thence to join his regiment in the Philippines Division is revoked. Lieutenant Rich will report by letter to commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to duty at one of the stations to be occupied by the 3d Infantry upon its arrival in the United States, and will join station to which he may be assigned. (March 18, W.D.)

W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL.

2d Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., aid, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, reporting to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., for duty. (March 8, D. Mo.)

2d Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., reporting upon his arrival to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, for duty as aid. (March 8, D. Mo.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY .- COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., at his own request is re-lieved from duty at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., to take effect July 1, 1911, and will then join his regiment. (March 9, W.D.)

9, W.D.)
Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., will proceed to these headquarters, reporting to the A.G. for special duty. (March 11, D.E.)
First Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 5th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., to take effect Aug. 1, 1911. (March 14, W.D.)

### 7TH INFANTRY .- COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., about March 1, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment, scheduled to sail from this port to the United States about May 15, 1911. (Jan. 17, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, about May 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Widdifield, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, with permission to visit the Hawaiian Islands. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY .- COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for eighteen days is granted 2d Lieut, John L. Jenkins, 9th Inf., Jan. 4, 1911. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)
Second Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th Inf., will be relieved further duty at Passi, Panay, Jan. 30, 1911, and will proceed to Iloilo, for continuance of reconnaissance and intelligence duty on the island of Panay, with station in Iloilo. (Jan. 18, D. Vis.)

Color Sergt. Frank M. Leonard, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 14, W.D.)

of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 14, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Major Samuel Seay, 10th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark. Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (March 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., aid, will accompany Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, to San Antonio, 'Texas, for duty. (March 8, D.D.)

Major James H. Frier, 10th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, vice Major George Bell, jr., LG., who is relieved from detail in that department. Major Bell will remain on his present duties until further orders. Major Frier will repair to Washington and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (March 14, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Warren C. Beach, late captain, 11th Inf., having been appointed captain of Infantry, under authority of an Act of Congress approved Feb. 16, 1911, is, by direction of the President, and in accordance with the provisions of the said act, placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain, without back, present, or future pay or allow-ances of any kind whatsoever. (March 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 11th Inf., aid, will ac-

company Brig. Gan. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 8, D. Mo.) Lieut. Col. Edgar W. Howe, 11th Int., now on leave, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and join his regiment. (March 14, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY .- COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.
First Lieut. Philip Remington, 12th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty pending the arrival of the 12th Infantry from the Philippine Islands, when he will join that regiment and proceed with it to its station. (March 3, D. Cal.)
Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-one years' service. He will proceed to his home. (March 9, W.D.)
14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.
Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of special course at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, is granted Major Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf. (March 13, W.D.).
First Lieut. George A. Herbst, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D., is detailed to make the inspection of the general headquarters, Hospital Corps, Battery A, Field Art., and the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the Militia of North Dakota. (March 7, D.D.)
First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D.,

quarters., Hospital Corps, Battery A, Field Art., and the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the Militia of North Dakota. (March 7, D.D.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D., is detailed to make the inspection of the general headquarters, staff Corps and departments (except the Medical Department), and the Infantry of the Militia of Minnesota, so far as that inspection has not been completed by Capitain Bamford, 28th Inf. (March 7, D.D.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., having reported at these headquarters from these headquarters, is assigned to temporary duty with station in St. Paul. (March 8, D.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Major Edward N. Jones, jr., 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, 6n., for duty as a member of the commission appointed in Par. 1, S.O. 54, March 7, 1911, W.D., and upon completion will rejoin his regiment. (March 14, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Lieut. Col. J. C. F. Tillson, 18th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., is detailed to make the annual inspection of the Militia of New Mexico. (March 2, D. Colo.)

Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 18th Inf., is temporarily placed upon duty in command of the 3d Battalion, 18th Inf., to date from Feb. 1, 1911. (March 6, D. Mo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for three months, upon his arrival at San Francisco on the transport sailing from Honolulu, about March 5, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 20th Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

Capt. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T., will proceed on the first available transport to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 2, D. Cal.)

D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Major Wilson Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., upon expiration of his present leave will report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for temporary duty pending the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines, when he will join his proper station without delay. (March 10, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Major Henry C. Hodges, jr., 22d Inf., is relieved from duty at his present station, and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Sergt. Richard J. Ross, Co. E, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., 23d Inf., is extended ten days. (March 4, D. Tex.)

Second Lieut. Henry B. Clagett, 23d Inf., on duty Progressive Military Map of the United States, is relieved from temporary station at Liberty, Texas, about March 10, 1911, and will report to the assistant chief engineer officer of the Department for the purpose of completing his work. (March 7, D. Tex.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Second Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 24th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (March 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. G. C. Marshall, jr., 24th Inf., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty with Co. D, Signal Corps. (March 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., A.D.C., now in San Francisco. Cal., will proceed to Denver, pending arrival at that place of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for

that place of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. (March 15, W.D.)
Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced to date from March 3, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Major Cabaniss will proceed to his home. (March 14, W.D.)
25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.
Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th Inf., is detailed for duty as commandant of the School of Muskerry, the Presidio of Montercy, Cal., and will proceed to that post for duty. (March 11, W.D.)
26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.
First Sergt. Joseph F. Ross, Co. D, 26th Inf., upon the re-

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Sergt. Joseph F. Ross, Co. D., 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

(March 11, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf., is detailed as an acting quartermaster, and will remain on duty at Honolulu, H.T., until further orders. March 9, W.D.)

Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., is relieved from duty of inspecting the Milltia of North Dakota. (March 7, D.D.)

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., from further duty at these headquarters and will rejoin his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn. (March 7, D.D.)

Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., from further duty of inspection of the Militia of Minnesota, and will report to his rejimental commander for duty. (March 7, D.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (March 8, D.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BALLEY.

Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf., is detailed as a membed of the General Staff Corps, to take effect March 15, 1911. (March 9, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Par. 8, S.O. 249, these headquarters, Oct. 24, 1910, granting leave to I at Lieut. Charles J. D. Spreckels, Phil. Scouts, is amended so as to authorize him to leave the division about Feb. 15, 1911. (Jan. 16, Phil. D.)

Headquarters, field and staff, 9th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, are relieved further duty at Camp Hayt, Samar, and will proceed to Tagabiran, Samar, for station. The C.O., Camp Hayt, Samar, will designate an officer to relieve 2d Lieut. John McNeil, Batla. Q.M. and C.S., 9th Battalion, of his duties at that post on Jan. 31, when Lieutenant McNei; will proceed to Tagabiran for duty. (Jan. 19, D.V.)

Capt. Thomas M. Kite, Phil. Scouts, returned to duty from sick in Division Hospital, will join his proper station. (Jan. 10, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Capt. Israel F. Costello, Phil. Scouts, is further extended twenty-six days. (March 13, W.D.)

Second Lieut. C. Perry Rich, P.S., recently appointed from sergeant, 26th Recruit Co., general service, Infantry, Columbus Barracks, with rank from March 3, 1911, will proceed to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about April 5, 1911, for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N.Y., on March 21, 1911. Detail: Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf.; Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav.; Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf.; Capts. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., John F. Madden and Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf., Louis H. Bash and Robert Field, 5th Inf., John J. Ryan, 10th Cav.; Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf., judge advocate. (March 10, D.E.) A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R.I., March 21, 1911. Detail: Col. Frederick Marsh and Major George F. Landers, C.A.C.; Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav.; Capts. Earle D'A. Pearce, Harold E. Cloke, Henry M. Merriam, Godwin Ordway, Francis H. Lincoln, William R. Bettison, all C.A.C.; Capt. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., judge advocate. (March 11, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., March 14, 1911. Detail: Major William K. Jienes, Capts. Ezeklel J. Williams, Clement A. Trott; 1st Lieuts. Vincent M. Elmore, William R. Standiford, Auswell E. Deitsch, James E. McDonald; 2d Lieuts, Harry H. Pritchett, Charles H. White, Alfred H. Erck, Oliver A. Dickinson, all 5th Inf.; ist Lieut. Colin H. Ball, 5th Inf., judge advocate. (March 10, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., on March 16, 1911. Detail: Major Frederick S. Foltz; Capts. George W. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln C. Andrews, Henry C. Smither; 1st Lieuts. William C. Tremaine, Robert F. Tate, William W. Overton; 2d Lieuts. William L. Hoose, jr., Stanley M. Rumbough, all 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Barry and Lewis S. Ryan, C.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. MacDonald M.R.C., Edward A. Stockton, jr., O.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. MacDonald M.R.C., Edward A. Stockton, jr., O.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. MacDonald M.R.C., Edward A. Stockton, jr., O.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. MacDonald M.R.C., Edward A. Stockton, jr., O.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. MacDonald M.R.C., Edward A. Stockton, jr., O.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. MacDonald M.R.C., Edward A. Stockton, jr., O.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Ma

PROMOTION BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination of such officers of the Coast Artillery Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Majors Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., William R. Smith, O.A. C., Capts. Alston Hamilton and Clarence H. McNeill, C.A.C.; Capt. Alston Hamilton and Clarence H. McNeill, C.A.C.; Capt. George P. Peed, M.C. (March 11, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers of the Coast Artillery as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C.; Major Samuel A. Kephart, C.A.C.; Capts. Harrison Hall, O.A.C., George P. Peed, M.C., John W. Gulick, C.A.C. (March 11, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington, D.C., for the examination of such officers of the Coast Artillery Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Andrew Hero, fr., C.A.C.; Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C.; Capts. Robert E. Callan and Edwin Landon, C.A.C.; Capts. Robert E. Callan and Edwin Landon, C.A.C.; Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C. (March 11, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Galveston. Texas, for the examination of such officers of the Coast Artillery Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C.; Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C.; Majors Joseph H. Ford and Louis T. Hess, M.C.; Major Frank W. Coe, C.A.C. (March 11, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of such officers of Infantry as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Cols. Charles St. J. Chubb, 30th Inf., William P. Evans, 25th Inf., Francis H. F

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following second lieutenants, recently appointed from civil life with rank from Feb. 11, 1911, are assigned to regiments as indicated:
Frederick R. Palmer assigned to 20th Infantry.
Stanley W. Wood assigned to 7th Infantry.
Alexander Wilson assigned to 7th Infantry.
Alexander Wilson assigned to 1th Infantry.
Frank D. Lackland assigned to 1th Infantry.
Frank D. Lackland assigned to 11th Infantry.
Joseph Andrews assigned to 22d Infantry.
Joseph Andrews assigned to 18th Infantry.
Cushman Hartwell assigned to 22d Infantry.
Albert S. Peake assigned to 22d Infantry.
Arthur Boettcher assigned to 8th Infantry.
E. Francis Riggs assigned to 8th Infantry.
Henry B. Post assigned to 8th Infantry.
Henry B. Post assigned to 25th Infantry.
Henry B. Post assigned to 25th Infantry.
Alvan C. Gillem, fr., assigned to 12th Infantry.
Bert M. Atkinson assigned to 29th Infantry.
Bert M. Atkinson assigned to 29th Infantry.
Edward G. McCormick assigned to 24th Infantry.
Lieutenant Palmer will report to Fort Douglas, Utah, pending arrival of 20th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join that regiment.
Lieutenant Wood will report to Fort Leavenworth for duty pending arrival of 7th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join company to which he may be assigned.
Lieutenant Blauvelt will report to Fort Leavenworth for duty pending arrival of 7th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join that regiment.

Lieutenant wilson will join company to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Blauvelt will report to Fort Leavenworth for duty pending arrival of 7th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join that regiment.

Lieutenants Lackland, Gray, Andrews, Peake, Carlock and Hartwell will join their regiments.

Lieutenant Boettcher will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending sailing of transport upon which he may sail to join his regiment in the Philippines Division.

Lieutenants Riggs and Aplington will join their regiments.

Lieutenant Post will join company to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Post will join company to which as assigned.

Lieutenant Walker will foin his regiment.

Lieutenant Gillem will report to the Presidic of Monterey for duty pending arrival of 12th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join that regiment.

Lieutenant Brush will join his regiment,

Lieutenant Taussig will report for duty pending arrival of 7th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join that regiment.

Lieutenant Atkinson will join company to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant McCormick will join company to which he may be assigned. (March 9, W.D.)

REFIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Francis H. Cameron, jr., U.S.A., retired, with his

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Francis H. Cameron, jr., U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service at Grand Rapids, Mich. (March 13, W.D.) Capt. Mason M., Maxon, U.S.A., retired, is relieved further duty on recruiting service and will proceed to his home. (March 13, W.D.)

Capt. James R. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service at Cincinnati, Ohio. (March 13, W.D.)

ABSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Chaplain Edward F. Brophy, U.S.A., recently appointed with rank from Feb. 20, 1911, is assigned to the 7th Cavalry. He will report April 16, 1911, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

Chaplain Alexander P. Landry, U.S.A., recently appointed

with rank from Feb. 20, 1911; is assigned to the 12th Cavalry. He will report April 16, 1911; to San Antonio, Texas. Maneuver Division, for duty with the 11th Cavalry until further orders. (March 13, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of efficers recently promoted are ordered:

First Lieut. Harry I. Cooper, 28th Inf., promoted to captain; date of rank, Feb. 24, 1911; assigned to 4th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 7th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; date of rank, Feb. 23, 1911; assigned to 16th Infantry. Second Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; date of rank, Feb. 24, 1911; assigned to

to first licatemant; date or rame, 28th Infantry. Second Licut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., promoted to first Second Licut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., promoted to 9th licutemant; date of rank, March 2, 1911; assigned to 9th

Second Lieut. Horney, Evens, 1911; assigned to 9th lieutenant; date of rank, March 2, 1911; assigned to 9th Infantry.

Captain Cooper will remain on duty with the 28th Infantry for one menth from date of receipt of this order, upon expiration of which he will join the company of the 4th Infantry to which he may be assigned. Lieutenants Strong, Steever and Evans will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. (March 13, W.D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

Each of the following officers will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report about March 28, 1911, to the commandant, Mounted Service School, for a special course in equitation: Cols. Matthias W. Day, 6th Cav.; George H. G. Gale, 10th Cav.; Hoel S. Bishop, 15th Cav.; George W. Van Deusen, 2d Field Art.

Majors John B. McDonald, 15th Cav.; Augustus P. Blocksom, 10th Cav.; Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; John W. Heard, 6th Cav.; Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav.; Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art. (March 18, W.D.)

Master Signal Electr. Max Pollner, Army Service Schools Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to College Park, Md., to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for instructions. (March 11, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Majors Jay E. Hoffer, O.D.; William H. Tschappat and Edward P. O'Hern is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, March 20, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the marking of examination papers of officers examined for detail to the Ordnance Department and of making recommendation as to Ordnance Department and of making recommendation as to be a compared to the control of the compared to the compared

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., appointed in Par. 32, S.O. 56, March 9, 1911. W.D., at such time as they may be required by the board of examination to determine their fitness for promotion; Capt. Peter C. Harris, G.S. (Inf.); Capt. William S. Graves, G.S. (Inf.); Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, G.S. (Inf.);

TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

The following officers will proceed from San Diego, Cal., to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person about March 20, 1911, to the commanding general, the Maneuver Division; for duty under the chief signal officer of that division: First Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Inf.; 2d Lieut, John C. Walker, jr., 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George E. M. Kelly, 30th Inf. (March 14, W.D.)

#### MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers are detailed to make the annual inspection for 1911 of the Militia of Colorado: Col. Harry O. Perley, M.C., "The Medical Department and Hospital Corps"; Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, I.G., "The Cavalry, Battery Field Artillery, Signal Corps and Engineer Company"; Major James M. Arrasmith, 15th Inf., "The General Headquarters, Infantry, Storehouse and Arsenal." (March 6, D. Colo.)

## PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS. From San Francisco, Cal:

Leave	Due at Honolulu	Guam .	Due at Manila	Lay days
Transport. S.F.	about	about	about	Manila.
Sheridan Feb.	6 Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar.	5 10
Logan Mar.	6 Mar. 14	Mar. 28	Apr.	2 13
Sherman Apr.	5 Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May	3 12
Sheridan May	5 May 13	May 27	Jun.	2 18
LoganJun.	5 Jun. 13	Jun. 27	· Jul. ·	3 12
From Manila, P.	I.:			
and the same of the	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Leave	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at

about
Mar. 8
Apr. 5
May 6
Jun. 5
Jul. 6 Manila about
..Feb. 15 Feb. 20
..Mar. 15 Mar. 20
..Apr. 15 Apr. 20
..May 15 May 20
..Jun. 15 Jun. 20 Sherman Sheridan Logan Sherman Sheridan General offices: 1086 North Point street. Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.
BUFORD—Sailed March 5 for Chinkiang, China, with relief BUFORD—Sailed March 5 for Chinkiang, China, with relief supplies.

CROOK—Lieut. W. V. Cotchett, 2d Field Art., Q.M. Arrived San Francisco March 14; sails for Honolulu March 21.

DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. Left Manila for Seattle Feb. 26. Left Milke, Japan, March 9.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. C. McArthur, Q.M. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., for Galveston, Tex., March 10.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Oapt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila March 6. Left Honolulu March 15.

McCLELLAN—Capt. E. G. Abbott, Q.M. Sailed from Newport News, Va., for Galveston, Tex., March 10.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Sailed from Manila for San Francisco March 15.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Arrived at San Francisco March 14.

SUMNER—Capt. J. F. Gohn, Q.M. Sailed from Newport News, Va., for Galveston, Tex., March 10.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

OABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York JOSEPH HENRY-Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

dress New York city.

MINE PLANTEES.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut, Henry T. Burgin, C.A.O., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco.

MAJOE SAMUEL RINGGO.D—1st Lieut, Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 15th Co., C.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut, Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 15th Co., C.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut, Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut, William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut, Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut, Guy A. Mix, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Oapt, John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Date, Fis.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Oapt, John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Date, Fis.

GENERAL DINN M. SOHOFIELD—Capt, Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.Q. As Fort Sereven, Ga,

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The Ordnance Department are now engaged in the manufacture of a limited number of balloon projectors, which are to be used this summer in experiments with the new gun designed for defense against attacks from aeroplanes. A number of projectiles of foreign makes have also been purchased, and will be fired at balloons when these tests are made at Sandy Hook. It is proposed to develop a system of defense against the attacks of aviators at night as well as in daytime. Searchlights will be used in connection with this system at night, so as to locate the balloons or aeroplanes. The projectiles will be equipped with trailers, in order to get the range in shooting at halloons and aeroplanes. The projectiles to be used in the daytime will be equipped with trailers, which will emit smoke, and those that are to be used in night shooting will have light trailers. Arrangements have been made with the Signal Corps to furnish balloons for the tests.

The ease with which supplies have been furnished to the ships ordered to the maneuvers and to the Atlantic Fleet, which has returned from its cruise, again demon strated the efficiency of the Pay Corps of the Navy. All strated the efficiency of the Pay Corps of the Navy. All of the ships which were ordered to the maneuvers were furnished with the supplies which would be required under actual war conditions. Necessarily the Atlantic Fleet on its return from its cruise was in need of a vast amount of supplies before it was ready to go to battle target practice. Yet the Pay Corps was in such close touch with the market, and so well advised as to the source of supplies, without a hitch everything was furnished to the fleets. Paymaster General Cowie and the officers of the corps were in receipt of many congratulations for the excellent work which they did in gratulations for the excellent work which they did in

### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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#### ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911.

#### OPPORTUNITY FOR ARMY REFORMS.

Touching the very vitals of military organization the letter, which appears in another column of this issue on "The Army's Opportunity," gives the views of a former officer of the Army who is admitted to be one of the most skilled organizers to-day in the industrial world, and who has reformed the organization methods of the great Harriman system of railroads in a way that of the great Harriman system of railroads in a way that promises to bring about a revolution in the conduct of the affairs of railways. The readers of the Army and Navy Journal from time to time in the last two years have been kept in touch through our columns with the general trend of the work which Major Charles DeL. Hine, U.S.V., a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1891, has been doing to add to the simplicity of operation in the headling of the year religious of the headling of the year religious of the property of the prop of 1891, has been doing to add to the simplicity of operation in the handling of the vast volume of business on the great roads of the Harriman system. Like a force which, leaving its original confines, renews its vigor by entering new channels, and returns to its original work, purified and strengthened, should the advice in this letter be treated. Major Hine left the Army to apply its methods of conducting business to the railways of the country. Now, after years of the most valuable experience in the field of the greatest industrial activity, he comes back to the Army with counsels which are the fruit of practical tests. He is a sort of Luther Burbank who, after grafting upon the railroad world the best in the Army organization methods, returns to the Army the improved product of this grafting, which partakes of the nature of military and industrial organization. tion.

One into whose hands has been placed the rearrange-ment of the business methods of such great lines as those ment of the business methods of such great lines as those controlled by the Harriman interests has the right to speak with authority on such subjects as those which make up the burden of his communication, and no one should be surprised that Major Hine talks plainly, boldly, forcibly about changes in Army methods, without any tergiversation or ambiguity of language. He advocates the most radical changes with a directness of statement that might be expected from one who has grappled successfully with the chaotic conditions which for years characterized the management of some of the greatest railways of the world. railways of the world.

A hasty reading of the letter of Major Hine might lead one to the conclusion that he is the deadly foe of what has been loosely called Army "red tape." But such a view of his meaning would do him a great injustice. He has found that the application of some part of this red tape has worked wonders in facilitating the handling of traffic on some large railroads. What he seeks to get rid of is the tendency to become a slave of that sort of system, and he desires to give to it an elasticity that would adapt it to ever-changing business conditions. In his railway reforms he has been able to do this, using what was the best in the Army methods and discarding what was worthless or cumbersome. It is a splendid tribute to the Army that one of its graduates should be able to step into the railway world with a coherent, practicable plan of organization methods which has achieved the most gratifying results that have been accomplished in a generation.

No better time than the present could be found for the presentation to the Army of the suggestions which are embodied in the letter of Major Hine. The old post and garrison routine is broken up temporarily. The troops of the Army in the United States are gathered in one place where they can receive divisional formation. Here, then, is the opportunity for testing the reforms advo-cated by Major Hine. The officers in charge of the mobilization on the Texas frontier should lose no time in giving them a practical trial. As he so clearly puts it, there are changes requiring legislative action and others demanding only executive action. Among the latter he mentions as one of the easiest to accomplish the consolidation of records and the consequent saving in paper work. This consolidation, we may say, has been one of the most successful reforms in Major Hine's

been one of the most successful reforms in Major Hine's connection with the railway world.

Major Hine's study of the needs of the Services is not of sudden inspiration, has not been caused by the recent concentration of troops. By the direction of the President he submitted last summer to Mr. Taft a number of recommendations covering all the executive departments of the Government, including the Army and Navy. In the Texas maneuvers every effort should be made to give practical demonstration of the value of these suggestions, for such an opportunity may not come again for some time. Major Hine's recommendations are in-tended to make the Army more efficient in time of war, and is not merely for administrative use in time of peace. The conditions on the Rio Grande simulates those that will exist in actual war, and nobody more than Major

Hine himself could wish for that test to be applied now. Especially is to be noted his recommendation the value of divisional organization and the permanent abandonment of certain posts. The literary character of the letter is well worth close study. The style is that of a man who knows what he wants and how to get it. Indeed, the writer is so sure of his ground that he often speaks in aphorisms.

From Washington comes information that one of the aggestions made by Major Hine is to be acted upon in the matter of divisional organizations. By a plan which the matter of divisional organizations. has been submitted to the General Staff the Army in the United States will be organized into three divisions, with headquarters at New York, Chicago and San Francisco. These divisions are to be placed in command of major generals, somewhat after the manner in which the Army is organized in the Philippines. In a general way most of the paper work and business of furnishing supplies for the Army will be placed under the major generals in command of the divisions. This will relieve all the de-partment headquarters of a great mass of executive work and reduce a number of staff officers at all the departments. The brigadier generals will have only tactical commands and be free to devote their energies entirely to strictly military duties, Apart from effecting a great economy in the maintenance of the Army, the creation of these divisions, it is urged, would give the Army more officers for field service. Of course any such change will be met with political opposition from Senators and

Representatives in Congress from states in which department headquarters are situated, but it is known that

President Taft appreciates the importance of such a re-

President Tart appreciates the importance of such a re-organization scheme. He was Secretary of War long enough to become familiar with the objections to the maintenance of departments on the present basis. The opposition which might be expected from poli-ticians is explained by H. B. Beecher, formerly first lieutenant and brevet lieutenant colonel 4th U.S. Artillery, in a communication to the Seattle Daily Times. The ascription of such antagonism to "politicians" is not fair, according to our opinion, to the public men are classed under the designation of "politicians." men only reflect the desires of their constituents. If the latter had no objections to the abandonment of posts it is not likely the politicians would care a fig about it. The place to put the blame is the shoulders of these localities themselves, who are afraid they will lose some trade or prominence by the change and would sacrifice the interests of the Army as a whole for their own local advantage. Colonel Beecher discusses the post evil under the title of "The Hitching Post System." The scattering of our Army at these widely separated posts, he says, makes it impossible for our officers to put in practice the education they have received, on the broad plane that would prevail in war time. We are thus disintegrating our Army and failing in our efforts at self-protection. He cites the case of Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyo., as an illustration of allegedly useless expenditures, asking whether any military reason can be given for a garrison there. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is another instance he gives of moneys wasted. He calls it a relic of the Revolutionary War, far out of the path of a possible war and garrisoned by Cavalry that may be expected to serve the artillery and gallop over ramparts into the midst of the oncoming enemy. Colonel Beecher regrets that we have no reservations at strategic points garrisoned in divisional strength. Owing to the "hitching post" system our Army officers from the line up to the general officers are compelled to take care of government property at the expense of the morale A general officer with expert knowledge their troops. of carpentry, painting and bricklaying should now take precedence over an officer proficient only in the pro-fession of arms. This sundering of regiments he illustrates with the case of one organization that had been parceled out among three posts. Ordered to mobilize at a certain city the regiment had no field transport whatever and the Quartermaster had to borrow wagons, horses, teamsters and harness from various posts from Rhode Island to Indiana, and, to cap the climax, one third of the regiment had to be left behind to protect the property at the three posts. Colonel Beecher does not blame the War Department or the General Staff, "whose

### hands are tied by the constant meddling of Congress. SIR HIRAM MAXIM ANSWERED.

"Test to determine the effect of high temperature on the burning of the service and multi-perforated pow-The powder and gun being heated finally to degrees Fahrenheit. Conclusions: No dangerous pres sures will occur in service from any possible increa temperature of gun or powder or both short bulletin which was issued by the Ordnance Department in reply to the charge of Sir Hiram Maxim to the effect that the powder used in the Army and Navy is not suitable for tropical service. In fact, according to the sensational article which was published extensively in Europe and in this country, service powder would explode prematurely during rapid firing. Practically all of the accidents which have occurred since the use smokeless powder were attributed by Sir Hiram Maxim to the character of explosives used in the Army and In the course of his attack on the service powder Sir Maxim declared that if a gun or powder were heated Sir Maxim declared that it a gin or powder were neared to the temperature which would develop in rapid firing, or in the tropics, a premature explosion would occur. Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, accepted this as a challenge to the War Depart-

ment and advised the Ordnance Board to conduct experiments along lines suggested by Sir Hiram, which have just been completed. Taking an eight-inch gun which had been in service some time at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, the board conducted a test which was even more severe than that described in the attack u used in the Army and Navy. As stated in the bulletin issued by the Department the gun and powder were heated up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. First the powder was heated up to this temperature and a shot was fired without any disastrous results. The same treatment was given a gun and a charge of powder of ordinary temperature was fired without any apparent effect upon the gun. Then both the powder and the gun were raised to the high temperature and still there were no premature explosions or accident of any sort, most careful inspection of the eight-inch gun on w careful inspection of the eight-inch gun these experiments were conducted shows that it is still fit for service at the proving grounds and it has been us for a number of very severe tests since then. The res of all the tests was a complete vindication of the pow der used in the Army and Navy against a number of charges and insinuations that have been made against it from time to time

American newspapers are disposed to give currency to the views of Sir Hiram on the subject of the bursting of our guns, and we shall now see whether they will be equally eager to treat the Army fairly in the matter of these tests and their refutation of the charges made by Sir Hiram. The War and the Navy Departments are not to be considered as actuated by reactionary prejudices in resenting such criticisms as those of Sir Hiram. On the contrary, they are alive to the instructional value of such criticism, but they insist that it shall stand on its own merits, and not accepted upon the credit of a great name or a wide reputation. So in making these tests General Crozier has subserved the best interests of the Service in trying to get at the fundamental truth. One less painstaking in the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., might content merely to enter a general denial, and ordnance experts the world over are to be congratulated on the scientifically thorough manner in which the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., has disposed of Sir Hiram's allega-

#### IMPERIALIST SLANDERS ANSWERED.

If nothing else had shown the ability of the Hon. Worcester to administer the office of Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, his reply to the mis-statements (to use no stronger word) of that precious band of anti-imperialists headed by Erving Winslow and Moorfield Storey, of Boston, proves that he is the right man in the right place. He makes it plain that, for one, he will not be maligned without calling for a bill of particulars in all matters touching reflections upon his official character. During the long campaign of calumny and abuse under which the American upbuilders of the Philippines have had to struggle, there has not been refreshing a crushing of maligners as has been given by Worcester in his formal reply to the insing tions that he took an unfair advantage of his official position for personal profit in the purchase of public lands in the islands. No one can read this array of proof of the ignorance or malevolence of the Winslowites without seeing that Mr. Worcester has routed them horse, foot and dragoons. Mr. Worcester's vindication takes the form of an open letter to the officers and members of the Anti-Imperialist League, and he does not hesitate to use words that are open to no double meaning. He uses the word "accuse" with all the directness of Emile Zola in his famous "j'accuse" letter in defense of The Philippine Secretary of the Interior Drevfus. rges Winslow and the League's attorney, Jackson H. Ralston, of intentional misrepresentation in connection with the controversy over the disposal of public lands and friar lands in the islands. He quotes extensively from the testimony taken by the House Committee on Insular Affairs, the letter making a printed pamphlet of fifty pages.

Worcester, not without a certain grim sarcasm, to the high moral purpose which the League is proud to believe inspires its conduct in all public affairs. He goes so far as to make the serious charge that Mr. Ralston violated the ethics of his profession by endeavorunder the guise of submitting a brief, to smuggle into the evidence to be considered by the committee false of his own. Winslow and Ralston charged testimony that the lots bought by the Governor General and Mr. Worcester at Baguio, the summer capital of the islands, were obtained for speculative purposes and at an unfairly low price. Mr. Worcester conclusively shows that his land was purchased for home use only, bought at public auction at the highest price which had up to that time been paid. Mr. Worcester wrote repeatedly to Winslow asking for the names of those alleged to have given this information, but the secretary of the League refused to give the names. Mr. Worcester direct charges involving the honesty and made sincerity of men who stand high in the League, and it remains to be seen whether the League, which is forever demanding "fair play" for dark-skinned natives thousands of miles from the United States will give fair play to an American official who fights fairly and squarely in the open, and will investigate the accusations made by Mr. Worcester. The reply of Mr. Worcester to the attacks of these moral guardians of society particularly in-terests officers of the U.S. Army, who for years have

een subjected to similar calumny, but who, because of their positions in the Army, have not been able to avail themselves of such a means of defense as that so effec-tively used by the righteously indignant official of the Philippines. The cause of truth and sincerity in the Philippines. The cause of truth and sincerity in the fight with hypocrisy would be further served if the charges made by Mr. Worcester should result in their being submitted to the consideration of a jury. The U.S. Government has been put to a cost of thousands of dollars to investigate a mass of misstatements and allegations as to the situation in the Philippin William Dinwiddie, of 63 Wall street, New York city, a former provincial governor of the Philippines and writes us that these attacks of the war correspondent, League on the Philippine officials constitute a fraud upon the American people, in view of the final report of the Congressional investigating committee that the charges made against Governor General Forbes, Secre tary Worcester, Director of Lands Charles H. Sleeper and Executive Secretary Frank W. Carpenter are "unwarranted and unjust."

Appropriations at the last session of Congress aggre-Appropriations at the last session of Congress aggregated \$1,025,489,662, according to the statements issued by ex-Representatives Tawney, of Minnesota, and Livingston, of Georgia, who were respectively chairman and ranking Democrat of the House Appropriations Committee in the last Congress. Mr. Tawney says this is less than \$1,000,000 in excess of the total estimates of President Taft, on which the appropriations were based. He pays high tribute to the Executive for good faith in scrutinizing estimates, and computes that the surplus of revenues next year, which, with any part of the Treasury cash balance, can be applied to the sinking fund, will be not less than \$26,542,000. Mr. Tawney renews his recommendation for the consolidation of the appropriating jurisdiction of the House under a single committee of sufficient size to be representative of all sections of the country, and of all branches of the public mittees now consider the estimates and report ion bills. The Committee on Appropriations, appropriation bills. which report more than half of the total appropriations of Congress, reported during the first regular session of the last Congress \$16,933,925 less than the estimates, while the appropriations by all the other appropriating committees, according to Mr. Tawney, were \$27,931,402 in excess of the estimates. If this consolidating reform had been effected it would, in his opinion, have saved \$62,000,000 at that session alone.

Steps will shortly be taken toward the reorganization of the Cavalry regiments. This will be done by the division of the 11th Cavalry into two provisional modern Cavalry regiments of six troops each. organization proves satisfactory it will be extended to all of the other Cavalry regiments, which will limit them to 600 men. Although the other arms and corps of the Service have been reorganized in recent years, there has been no change in the Cavalry since Madison's day. generally accepted as a military maxim that a regiment of cavalry in excess of 600 is an unwieldy organization. Military critics almost universally declare that United States Army would be seriously embarrasse it should go to war with a first class Power under modern conditions with its present Cavalry organization. The subject has been discussed for some time in the General Staff, but not until recently has it been decided to take any steps toward the reorganization of the Cavalry. experiment with the 11th Regiment will be watched with deep concern by those interested in the movement, as upon its results will depend the policy to be adopted by the Department. It is expected that the new Cavalry equipment, which is to receive a service test with the 3d Cavalry, will be issued about May 1. At that time the regiment will start on a long hike As planned by the Cavalry Board the 3d Regiment to give the equipment a thorough test under all possible service conditions.

The daily newspapers have shown a very natural disposition to comment on the applications made by the officers on detached duty in Washington to take part in the active service along the Rio Grande, and these officers have, with labored efforts at humor, been referred to as "swivel-chair heroes." Such applications are always to be expected of line officers when the organizations to which they are attached are ordered into the field, as they are primarily in the Army for that sort of duty. Their eagerness to go to the Texas rendezvous of the troops is not to be taken as an expression of a feeling on their part that their work on detached service is not in the highest sense military duty, or that they are the legitimate targets of journalistic wit. Owing to the insufficient officering of our Army, some of the most important work in Washington must of necessity fall upon officers who should be, and naturally wish to be, with their commands, especially when anything in the nature of active duty is expected. But "they also serve who only stand and wait." Those obeying orders, and doing their work faithfully and well, are discharging their duty just as truly as if they were in the midst

Captain White, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Naval Constructor Nutting, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, U.S.N., are at Buffalo surveying the Hawk. The Hawk is used by the Naval Reserve of

#### TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

In the mobilization of 20,000 troops of the U.S. Army in Texas much needed practice in the numerous intricate details in connection with such a movement has been given to officers, especially to those of the several staff departments on whom falls the bulk of the work. While it was not expected that all the arrangements in connection with this large movement would be perfect, there was nevertheless great improvement over the mobilization of troops in 1898. That there was some confusion in the present movement is not to be wondered at, and until our officers get more frequent practice in the art of moving large bodies of troops nothing like perfection

can be expected.

Taking this lack of necessary practice into considera tion, the mobilization as a whole from all accounts has een remarkably well conducted.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, commanding the D

partment of Texas, received a telegram from the War Department at midnight on March 6 announcing that 20,000 troops were to be mobilized at his doorstep and that he must make ready to receive them. General Duncan, with his well known energy, was out on the 600-acre Army reservation with Col. J. L. Clem, Chief Q.M., and Major George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., Acting Chief of Staff, at daylight on March 7, looking over the

Ground incident to its preparation for the troops.

Before the dew was off the grass the General had a corps of surveyors on the field laying out the lines and staking out the different camps to be occupied by the troops, the 17th Infantry and 11th Cavalry being the

staking out the inherital camps to be occupied by the first troops, the 17th Infantry and 11th Cavalry being the first troops due.

Early in the day Colonel Clem made arrangements with a water company in San Antonio to extend a water main to the reservation, and ascertained that sufficient subsistence and forage for the incoming troops were available in San Antonio and at other points. He also arranged to secure the use of additional ground adjoining Fort Sam Houston, in case it should be needed. Colonel Clem encountered great difficulty in getting water mains, being embarrassed for funds, and General Duncan had to telegraph the War Department for the necessary funds. The water was consequently a scarce article at first, and water wagons were a veritable blessing.

Capt. J. E. Cusack, chief commissary on the staff of General Duncan, awarded a number of contracts for supplies to San Antonio merchants and took bids for supplies for the provisional regiments at Fort Crockett, Galveston.

supplies for the provisional regiments at Fort Crockett, Galveston.

The camp ground at San Antonio is skirted by two ridges, with a knoll overlooking the entire field in the northeast corner, and Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the division, established his headquarters at this place. The Infantry brigades were assigned camps on the west ridge with the Engineers, while the Signal Company was encamped just to the north of them.

The Field Artillery camp was pitched along the northern edge of the field, while the Cavalry camp is located on the east ridge. The sanitation of the camp, thanks to the skill of the Medical Department, is as near perfect as the skill of the officers can make it, and lessons from recent wars have not been lost sight of. The division is also fully equipped with hospital supplies, medicines and attendants.

#### THE FIRST ARRIVAL.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL.

The first regiment to arrive at San Antonio was the 17th Infantry, under command of Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, over the Southern Pacific Railroad. The first section, containing the animals, field equipment and baggage, arrived at 9:45 p.m. March 9, and the second section, containing regimental headquarters, arrived at 11:40 p.m. With Colonel Van Orsdale were Lieut. Col. Colville P. Terrett, Major Frank B. McCoy, Major Edward N. Jones, jr., and Major George W. Martin. The regiment had thirty-three officers, 672 enlisted men. two medical officers and fifteen men of the Hospital Corps. The regiment spent the night in the cars on account of the lateness of arrival, detraining early next morning.

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In unloading the first section of the train of the 17th Infantry, which had the horses and field equipment aboard, a San Antonio correspondent states that some of the mistakes of the past were noticeable. It was found, he says, that while the wheels of the wagons had been placed in the same cars with the bodies of the vehicles, the harness had been shipped on another section of the train, so while the wagons were put on their wheels there was no harness for the mules, and a delay resulted in consequence. The harness turned up later all right, and the regiment established its camp on the morning of March 10 in fine shape.

After the arrival of the 17th Infantry the troop trains rolled into San Antonio daily up to March 15, and the detraining was rapidly accomplished. Company D, of the Signal Corps, from Fort Omaha, under Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, arrived at 8:45 p.m. March 10, with four officers and 100 men and as many animals. The men pitched their tents in the moonlight north of the encampment of the 17th. The men were pleased with the time made, notwithstanding the delay in Oklahoma.

The first of eight sections of the 11th Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., followed the Signal Corps. Col. James Parker, who was in command, was accompanied by his adjutant. Capt. H. A. White, and Majors George W. Goode and De Rosey C. Cabell.

The second section reached the government spur about midnight. The 11th Cavalry has 750 men, exclusive of packers and teamsters, and 900 animals. Colonel Parker got his orders to move Tuesday morning, March 7. The railroad delivered the cars on the afternoon of March 8.

The running time was a little more than forty-eight hours. The last section arrived at San Antonio on the afternoon of March 10.

The 10th Infantry, under Col. Henry A. Greene, with 800 men and o

William M. Fassett is adjutant, The majors are Wilds P. Richardson, James H. McRae and Frank L. Wilm.

The 10th Infantry, under Col. Henry A. Greene, with 250 men and 48 officers, got in about noon. The majors are James E. Ferr, Charley General Col. Henry C. March 150 men and 48 officers, got in about noon. The majors are James E. Ferr, Charley General Col. Henry C. Charles Van March 10 and the 2d early March 11. Among the officers who arrived on March 16 Battalion arrived March 10 and the 2d early March 11. Among the officers who arrived on March 10 were Brig. Gen. C. S. Roberts, Major L. G. Berry, 3d Field Art., and Capt. Charles Van Way, 3d Cav. The 9th Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, arrived on March 14. ARRIVING TROOPS WELL HANDLED.

The roads to the division camp have been crowded daily with marching troops and wagons laden with supplies. Under the direction of Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M.D., depot Q.M. the arrangement of the major than diling the troops upon their arrival we spleadidly conducted, and there was no congestion. The object of the major Normoyle had eight tracks, besides the loop, on which alone a brigade could be handled. There are facilities for handling 800 cars at a time easily, and the rallroad company had removed all rolling stock from the yard except that being used by the Army. Major Normoyle had eight tracks, besides the loop, on which alone a brigade could be handled. There are facilities for handling 800 cars at a time easily, and the rallroad officials at San Antonio were prompt to respond to the emergency.

Colonel Clem received orders March 10 to provide supplies for 10,000 men for four months. In the opinion of Army officers at the department headquarters, the troops, among other exercises, will hold target practice during April. May and June at Leon Springs. It is understood that ample rolling stock is to be held in San Antonio by the rallroad subject to the order of the Government.

The division quartermaster's department, over which Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy is chief, wi

ambulance companies and four field hospitals.

ROSTER OF TROOPS ON DUTY.

The following is a complete list of the troops on duty in the maneuver division:

Co. A, Hospital Corps, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Co. D. Signal Corps, from Fort Omaha, Neb.
Cos. I. K and L of the Engineers, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Co. M, Engineers, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Troops A and D. Machine-gun Platoon, 4th Cavalry, from Fort Meade, S.D.

Entire 9th Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Entire 11th Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Batteries D, E and F (Light), 3d Artillery, from Fort Myer, Va.

Entire 4th Artillery (Mountain) from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Entire 4th Artiflery (Mountain, 110m), 1888, 1890, 1888, 1890, Entire 8th Infantry from Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Entire 10th Infantry from Fort Benjamin Harrison

Entire 10th Infantry from Fort Benjamin Barrison, Ind.

Entire 11th Infantry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Entire 15th Infantry from Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Entire 15th Infantry from Fort Douglas, Utah. Entire 17th Infantry from Fort McPherson, Ga. Entire 18th Infantry from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Entire 28th Infantry from Fort Snelling, Minn. Entire 30th Infantry from San Francisco and Monterey, Cal.

The 1st. 2d, 3d and 4th Provisional Regiments of Coast Artillery, made up of forty-eight companies, are

terey, Cal.

The 1st. 2d, 3d and 4th Provisional Regiments of Coast Artillery, made up of forty-eight companies, are at Galveston, Texas, where mail should be addressed. These Coast Artillery regiments are composed as follows:

Atlantic Coast.

Atlantic Coast.

First Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps—To consist of 15th, 20th, 170th, 72d, 74th, 75th, 75th, 164th, 99th, 127th, 144th and 145th Companies, C.A.C., and 8th Band, C.A.C., and to be assembled and organized at Galveston, Texas.

Col. C. J. Bailey, C.A.C., to be designated to command this regiment. The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to be directed to report to Colonel Bailey at Galveston, Texas, for duty as regimental field and staff officers: Lieut. Col. J. D. Barrette, Majors E. M. Blake, F. W. Coe and J. C. Gilmore, jr.; Capts. E. Carpenter and F. L. Dengler and 1st Lieut. L. C. Crawford.

Second Provisional Regiment. Coast Artillery Corps—To consist of 6th, 21st, 35th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 69th, 73d. 112th, 119th, 128th and 143d Companies, C.A.C., and 4th Band, C.A.C., and to be assembled and organized at Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. C. P. Townsley, C.A.C., to be designated to command this regiment. The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to be directed to report to Colonel

Townsley at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as regimental field and staff officers: Lieut. Col. R. P. Davis; Majors J. L. Hayden, Louis R. Burgess and F. E. Harris; Capts. J. F. Howell and Curtis Rorebeck, and 1st Lieut. W. C. Baker. Major Burgess to report to Colonel Townsley at Galveston, Texas.

Third Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps—To consist of 3d, 48th, 76th, 82d, 84th, 87th, 98th, 101st, 113th, 114th, 136th and 157th Companies, C.A.C., and 5th Band, C.A.C., and to be assembled and organized at Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Band, C.A.C., and to be assembled and organized at Fort Monroe, Va.
Col. J. V. White, C.A.C., to be designated to command this regiment. The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to be directed to report to Colonel White at Governors Island, New York Harbor, for duty as regimental field and staff officers Lieut. Col. H. C. Davis; Majors W. E. Ellis, W. G. Haan and William Chamberlaine: Capts. F. W. Ralston and Granville Sevier and 1st Lieut. Brainard Taylor.

### Pacific Coast.

Pacific Coast.

Fourth Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps—To consist of 10th, 25th, 27th, 29th, 32d, 38th, 61st, 65th, 67th, 68th, 70th and 158th Companies, C.A.C., and 3d Band, C.A.C., and to be assembled and organized at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Col. J. P. Wisser, C.A.C., to be directed to command this regiment. The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to be directed to report to Colonel Wisser at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as regimental field and staff officers: Lieut. Col. I. A. Haynes; Majors J. B. Lamoreaux, A. W. Chase and J. A. Shipton; Capts. J. C. Johnson, L. S. Chappelear and J. McBride, jr.

lery Corps to be directed to report to Colonel Wisser at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as regimental field and staff officers: Lieut. Col. I. A. Haynes, Majors J. B. Lamoreaux, A. W. Chase and J. A. Shipton; Capts, J. C. Johnson, L. S. Chappelear and J. McBride, jr.

Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the brigade composed of the four provisional regiments of Coast Artillery, will make his headquarters at Fort Crockett, Galveston. He, with his staff, will occupy the new concrete houses just completed at that new post on the beach. The other officers of the commands. The drainage system for this camp was completed on March S, and a contract for the delivery of 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of meat daily was awarded.

NOTES OF THE MOBILIZATION.

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Q.M.D., in charge of the construction work at Fort Crockett, has been appointed depot Q.M. In order to prepare the grounds for the reception of the troops it was necessary to suspend all work on two company concrete buildings, and the mechanics and 100 extra carpenters were put to work building wooden drains and tent floors. Every precaution has been taken to make the camp a healthy one, and the water is said to be pure and plentiful. Each provisional regiment of Artillery has a machine-gun platoon attached to it, the same as the Cavalry and Infantry, with machine gun, and the mules to carry them and the ammunition.

Officers ordered to Galveston, Texas, to report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding 1st Separate Brigade, for duty on his staff if the camp of instruction: Lieut. Col. G. T. Bartlett, Gen. Staff. Major Clarence J. Manly, Med. Corps, Capt. B. T. Clayton, Q.M. Dept., Capt. Co. Sherrill, Corps of Engrs, Capt. Morton J. Henry, Sub. Dept. General Mills has been directed to detail from the officers on duty with his brigade an acting brigade adjutant and an acting judge advocate.

Major General Carter, in speaking of the mobilization of troops, is quoted as follows:

"The maneuvers will consist, first, of brigade marches to the some de

aviators.

In sending mail to the Maneuver Division letters for officers and men in the Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery and Signal Corps should be directed to San Antonio, Texas, and for Coast Artillery to Galveston, Texas. The troop and company as well as the regiment should be mentioned.

### MILITIA OFFICERS FOR TEXAS MANEUVERS.

National Guard officers all over the United States are very eager to attend the maneuvers of the Army in Texas, and all who can arrange to leave their business have made application to be detailed as observers. The officers realize that it will be an exceptionally instructive object lesson to them, and have made unusual efforts to attend in consequence. Up to March 17 the War Department had received the names of 3,180 National Guard officers who desire to go to the maneuver division, with three states to hear from.

three states to hear from.

The following is the list given out at the War Department: Alabama, 40: Arizona, 25: Arkansas, 28: California, 153: Colorado, 72: Connecticut, 30; Delaware, 25: Florida, 25: Georgia, 69: Hawaii, 5: Idaho, 20: Illinois, 208: Indiana, 56: Iowa, 93: Kansas, 38: Louisiana, 45: Maine, 41: Maryland, 41: Massachusetts, 160: Michigan, 135: Minnesota, 34: Mississippi, 42: Missouri, 118: Montana, 11: Nebraska, 29: New Hampshire, 15: New Jersey, 23: New Mexico, 19: New York, 344; North Carolina, 39; North Dakota, 16: Ohio, 92;

Oregon, 27: Pennsylvania, 408: Rhode Island, 2; South Carollma, 76; South Dakota, 29; Tennessee, 30: Texas, 150; Virginia, 111; Washington, 31; Vermont, 10; West Virginia, 37; Wisconsin, 6. The small showing made by Wisconsin is surprising, in view of the excellent record its troops have made at joint camps of instruction.

There will not be sufficient funds provided for in the appropriation for the state Militia to take care of more than a thousand officers. As a result, it will be necessary to apportion the number that will be taken care of among the various states. It is probable that this will be done on the basis of the number of officers who have offered to go. As Pennsylvania leads with 408 officers that stafe will be allowed to send the largest number. If Pennsylvania, or any other state, wishes to exceed the number apportioned to it it will be necessary for the state to defray the expenses of the additional officers.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, states that the War Department will assign the National Guard officers in sections of fifteen to each regiment of the Army, on duty at the maneuvers. It is expected that each officer will receive instruction for a period of two weeks. At the end of that period he will give way to another. The National Guard officers will receive instructions as individuals, and not as the members of any particular state military organization. New York National Guard officers, for instance, will not necessarily be attached to the same regiment or command. The plan is to have officers of each branch of the Service receive instructions in the work of his branch and his rank. A colonel of National Guard Infantry will be assigned to a colonel of the Regular Infantry. He will be beside the Regular officer all the time, will hear all his orders and be given the full benefit of all his knowledge. The same rule will apply to officers of the staff, the Artillery, the Cavalry and the Medical Corps, and will extend through all grades.

#### CONSERVATION.

A great deal has been written in the past few years about the conservation of natural resources, and the movement for such conservation is now well under way. In the meantime a kindred movement is beginning to attract attention—the conservation of human energy. If anyone wishes to know exactly what that means let In the meantime a kindred movement is beginning to attract attention—the conservation of human energy. If anyone wishes to know exactly what that means let him read an article on the subject in the February Harper's and others in the American Magazine, Hampton's and the Review of Reviews for March. The Taylor system," described in those articles, which has for its underlying principle the conservation of human energy, is now in use or is being introduced in all the manufacturing plants of the Ordnance Department.

We may at first wonder what the Taylor system has to do with the rest of the Army, but a little reflection will convince anyone that it applies to us all. Every military command is a workshop, whose finished product is officers and men ready for use in war. The better managed the shop the better its product. Some of the matters in which we now do not conserve human energy are guards, civilian and enlisted clerks, officers and enlisted men on special duty, extra duty men, staff officers and fatigue parties. The tendency is to have too many of each class, thereby wasting money or diverting energy that might better be applied to other purposes.

Not long ago I inspected a supply department in a certain post, where the enlisted personnel consisted of two sergeants and four privates. Fifteen years before I had had charge of that very department, and, with a garrison almost identical in size, had no trouble whatever in handling the business with exactly one-half the above force. The present efforts to reduce paper work are directly in line with what has already been said.

I believe a careful, systematic and judicial study of the situation at many headquarters and posts would lead to the opinion that reductions could be made under the above heads and others, not only without detriment, but with positive and marked benefit to the Service.

Another conservation subject has peculiar application to the Army. It is the conservation of public property. We all know that there is waste. In the case of ordnance supp

#### WEST POINT CADETSHIPS.

The following is a list of cad ships at the U.S. Military Academy that on March 15 were unprovided with candidates for the additional examination to be held

candidates for the additional examination to be held beginning on May 2, 1911:

Alabama, 3d District: Arkansas, 2d and 7th Districts; Florida, 3d District: Illinois, 12th, 15th, 18th and 24th Districts; Iowa, 9th District; Kansas, 3d District; Kentucky, Senator Paynter: Louisiana, 3d, 4th and 7th Districts: Massachusetts, 7th District: Minesota, 3d District: Mississippi, Senator Percy. 1st, 4th and 8th Districts: Missouri, 12th District, Nebraska, 1st and 6th Districts: New Jersey, Senator Briegs: New York, 3d, 9th and 35th Districts: North Carolina, 2d District; North Dakota. Senator McCumber.

Ohio. 1st, 2d and 6th Districts: Oklahoma. Senator Owen, 2d District; Oregon, Senator Chamberlain: Pennsylvania, 3d, 5th, 9th, 16th, 17th, 24th and 32d Districts; South Carolina, 3d and 6th Districts: South Dakota, Senator Crawford; Tennessee, 6th, 7th and 9th Districts: Texas, 2d, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts: Utah, Senator Stephenson, Senator La Follette, 4th and 11th Districts.

The districts referred to above are Congressional dis-

Senator Stephenson, Senator La Follette, 4th and 11th Districts.

The districts referred to above are Congressional districts, candidates from which are to be nominated by the Representatives in Congress from those districts. The cadetships designated by the names of Senators are to be filled on the nomination of those Senators.

Boards for the examination, beginning May 2, 1911, of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy will be convened at these places:

Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Washington Barracks, D.C.;

Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas.; General Hospital. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Each candidate, whether heretofore designated for examination at a particular place or not, should immediately notify the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., as to which one of the places named above the candidate desires to have designated as the place of his examination.

#### SCORING THE ANTI-MILITARISTS.

Adit. Gen. William Verbeck, N.G.N.Y., unbottled his wrath at the annual dinner of the Society of Onondaga at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, on March 11, and told the anti-militarists what he thought of the sentimentalism that is undermining the patriotic spirit of the country. He attributed the lack of interest in the National Guard to the decadence of the military

"How can we have it." he asked in righteous indig-"How can we have it," he asked in righteous indig-nation, "with female school teachers, suffragettes, with the Socialists attacking the Boy Scout movement on the ground that it is military? Then we have the Boy Scout leaders saying, 'Now this is not a military movement. It is for peace and opposed to everything mili-

ground that it is military? Then we have the Boy Scout leaders saying, 'Now this is not a military movement. It is for peace and opposed to everything military,'"

General Verbeck ridiculed the idea of international peace. "The peace conferences are grand things," he said, "if they could only accomplish what they want. But they can't. You must have armies. You must have the fighting spirit, and you must train your men to it."

Criticised for having proclaimed the low state of the military spirit in the United States, General Verbeck stood by his guns and replied on March 15 with a vigor that might well be imitated by other public men that hem and haw, and dodge and qualify, and evade and twist when they are taken to task for having told the truth about spurious patriotism. He came back at his critics with more force than they expected, stating specifically his reasons for believing that the military spirit is decreasing alarmingly, some of his reasons being these: "The influence of Andrew Carnegic and his peace fund of \$10,000,000; the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference and similar movements; the hostile attitude of women public school teachers for military drill and military spirit in schools; the hostility to things military by the Boy Scouts of America; the great tendency to commercialism and worship of the dollar; the lack of education in part of the general public in regard to military, there is no doubt that he has done a good thing in pointing out the waning of the spirit that made such men as General Werbeck failed to take note of the fact that it is not doubt that he has done a good thing in pointing out the waning of the spirit that made such men as General Werbeck failed to take note of the fact that it is less the fault of the teachers themselves, perhaps, than of those high in authority in the direction of public education, who have turned our schools over to the use of the peace crusaders for a one-day celebration each year in the interests of "peace," this affair being dignified with the ities of Hague

### COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN KNIGHT.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN KNIGHT.

In the G.C.M. proceedings in the case of Capt. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., March 13, Rear Admiral W. A. Marshall, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, testified that he considered ordnance officers from Washington to be in full charge of the Puritan and Captain Knight to be in direct charge from the time he boarded the Puritan. Major Leonard, conducting the defense, sought to show that Admiral Marshall was in charge. Admiral Marshall said he vetoed Captain Knight's first plan to have the tests occur at the south

defense, sought to show that Admiral Marshall was in charge. Admiral Marshall said he vetoed Captain Knight's first plan to have the tests occur at the south dock at the navy yard because he considered it dangerous to discharge high explosives so close to the buildings. Admiral Marshall said the departmental order to have a dock in readiness for the reception of the Puritan after the tests was complied with. He felt that the two tugs and a coal barge in the dock could be removed within two hours, and he had estimated it would require at least three hours to tow the Puritan back from the anchorages to the yard. Admiral Marshall said that Constructor Gilmore reported to him that Chief Constructor Watt regarded it as risky to attempt to bring the Puritan to the navy yard and that no application was made to him in the matter.

The defense contends that it has shown that Captain Knight carried out his orders, discharged the 200-pound case of nitro-glycerine, and after his work was done retired to the monitor Tallahassee. Because the Puritan floated twenty hours after Captain Knight's work was done the defense believes the court may fasten responsibility elsewhere.

Cantain Knight, in taking the stand on March 15, testified that he had done everything necessary so far as his duty required, that he would not have fired the explosive unless things were ready; that he understood

that his duty was to take the ship as the commandant sent her and to fire the explosive against her, and that his duty did not consist in examining the ship or looking after docking facilities.

"As a captain in the Navy, did you think it right to risk a \$1,000,000 ship without first satisfying yourself that due precautions had been taken for her safety?" asked Lieutenant Commander McLean, the judge advocate.

"I did not think my duty demanded that I make an inspection," answered Captain Knight.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

While on his way to the Philippines Major General Duvall, as senior officer on board, assumed command and expended \$21.03 in making official visits at Gibraltar, expended \$21.03 in making official visits at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Colombo and Singapore, in accordance with Par. 412, A.R. The Comptroller approves this expenditure, subject to its transfer from "Incidental Expenses, 1909," to "Mileage to Officers and Contract Surgeons, 1909." He also allows \$10 paid by General Duvall for an automobile hired to convey, with their instruments, a party making an inspection of officers' quarters damaged by white ants, and conveying to headquarters samples of the eaten and damaged timber. The expenditure was not made for transportation to take the place of an authorized mount, which could not have been used for the purpose.

ture was not made for the acceptance of an authorized mount, which could not have been used for the purpose.

In the case of C. T. Westcott, captain U.S.M.C., claim for reimbursement of \$17.12, checked against his account on account of shortage of government property of that value for which he was responsible, appealed Feb. 23, 1911, from the action of the auditor for the Navy Department, the Comptroller affirmed the decision of the auditor. The Comptroller sustains the auditor in the decision that there is no authority of law for the use of the appropriations regular supplies Quartermaster's Department or any other appropriation for the support of the Army for the purchase of seed grains or Army machinery, or for other expenses of carrying on farming operations at Fort Reno remount station. Forage in kind should be procured under the above appropriation as it has heretofore been procured by purchase.

#### ARMY ORDNANCE WORK

During the months of January and February the Army Ordnance Department made a considerable number of important experiments and tests. The Ordnance Board report that excessive pressure tests of 3-inch field guns, models of 1905, show that they are safe for issue, and it is so recommended, also the issue of fulminate composition for concussion element of combination fuses and increase in process to the test.

and it is so recommended, also the issue of fulminate composition for concussion element of combination fuses and increase in passage to time train. While it is found that compressed charges of explosive D, compressed to fit projectile cavities, is safe, it is not recommended because of difficulties in transporting and handling. Tests are recommended of Hale rifle grenade, special 4-inch howitzer cartridge cases, contact clips for 5-inch and 6-inch guns for all seacoast cannon, and modified mechanism for 14-inch gun, model of 1907. The board are testing prellminary fuses shrapnel for 12-inch mortar. At Frankford Arsenal the manufacture of seventy-five balloon projectiles has been undertaken and fifty 3-inch high explosive shrapnel. It is found that no decrease in the thickness of the base of the shrapnel case is permissible, but the walls may be thinner. A hydraulic testing device for the cases is found to be practicable up to 40,000 pounds per square inch. Samples of shrapnel cases manufactured from the bar are being tested. One hundred hand fuse setter or 3-inch shrapnel are being manufactured for the Navy Department, which has also received samples of a sensitive percussion primer developed for its use. The work of embodying the fixed pin feature in 21-second combination fuses, model of 1907, is well under way. Experiments are in progress with 31-second combination fuse for 3-inch mountain howitzer, 3-inch high explosive shrapnel 1-pounder, mechanical delay-non-delay fuse, steel base covers, delay action primer, base detonating fuses and tracers.

### DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

No clive-drab cotton clothing can be issued until the khaki clothing now on hand shall have been exhausted,

khaki clothing now on hand shall have been exhausted, which it is expected will be in about nine months.

It is not considered advisable to send Militia firecontrol instruments to Artillery district repair shops. It is better to have their repairs made locally and settle their accounts by direct payment.

The regimental colors issued to the Regular Army are made of silk, and not of bunting (Par. 226, Army Regulations, 1908), the price being: Color, Infantry, regimental, silk, with case, cord and tassels, \$132.46; color staff, \$2.80. The only colors furnished in bunting are the Service national colors described in Par. 230, Army Regulations, 1908, the cost of which is \$14.50 each.

#### NEW DESIGN OF BRITISH RIFLE AMMUNITION

Since the introduction by Germany in 1905 of the pointed bullet for small-arms ammunition the English manufacturers have been carrying out numerous experiments on similar lines, with a view to the production of a high velocity cartridge giving a low trajectory, and at the same time keeping the pressure within the limit of the service rifle.

About twelve months ago the British War Secretary announced that a fresh cartridge had been adopted, a quantity of which had been manufactured for an extended trial by the troops. These cartridges had a bullet of 160 grains weight, with an aluminium and lead comof 160 grains weight, with an aluminium and lead compound core; but the omission of the cannelure and the addition of an ample radius at the base afforded the gases an opportunity of getting past the bullet in a worn or large barrel. The cordite was of the flat strip type, and for some reason (probably that of the difficulty of loading) the result was not very satisfactory, and this ammunition was never brought into use.

As a result the Mark VII, cartridge has been adopted, which has a bullet of 170 grains and a charge of thirty-eight grains of cordite. The latter is of the tubular form, and arranged in continuous lengths throughout the cartridge case. In other respects the cartridge resembles the Mark VI. the difference being the substitution of the tubular cordite and the pointed bullet.

The new Mark VII. cartridge has a bullet with a compound core of lead and aluminium, the latter being placed in the nose. This is considered satisfactory from

a manufacturing point of view, but in the case of a bullet designed for war it is regarded as undesirable that they should be less punitive than those of other nations, as the aluminium core at the point prevents the set up which might otherwise occur if it were placed a little further back and a small section of soft metal substituted

e nose.

a result of tests carried out at Bisley, the mean
ties of five rounds (observed at ninety feet) was
to be 2,392 feet per second, the mean difference
two feet per second. Accuracy diagrams taken
twenty rounds fired at 600, 800 and 1,000 yards

being two feet per second. Accuracy diagrams taken from twenty rounds fired at 600, 800 and 1,000 yards proved quite satisfactory.

The War Office would appear to have arrived at a compromise which may be regarded as a distinct advance upon the present design of ammunition, and it is thought that the present measures taken to improve this may be looked upon as temporary, and that a new rifle will shortly be designed which will be capable of withstanding the necessary pressures of a high velocity cartridge. It is now well known that the question of an automatic rifle is under consideration, but in the opinion of the majority of military and rifle experts the chances of its adoption are too remote to justify further delay in the provision of a satisfactory single loading magazine rifle. The following table will give a comparison between the service cartridge Mark VI., with round nosed bullet, and the new Mark VII. cartridge, with pointed bullet, viz.:

Mark VI. Mark VII.

 VIZ.:
 Mark VI.

 Pressure, per square inch.
 15.5 tcns

 Velocity
 2,060 ft. sec.

 Trajectory (over 800 yds.)
 160 liches

 Weight of bullet
 215 grains

 Weight of charge (cordite)
 31.5 grains

#### DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The J.A. General advises that Instructor Perret, of the Military Academy, is to be included in the designation "other officers" to whom the Superintendent is authorized to grant leave during the summer encampment.

"other officers" to whom the Superintendent is authorized to grant leave during the summer encampment. As a civilian employee he is also entitled to the thirty days' annual leave with pay granted to clerks and other employees of the War Department.

In view of the common practice among large business concerns of using a stamp in affixing their signature to letters and documents, the J.A.G. advises that such signatures should be accepted without question, except as to formal instruments, such as formal vouchers, contracts, bonds, etc. "To insist on the regular signature in all cases would lead to inconveniences which would largely overbalance those incident to conforming to the usual business practices in such matters."

Sergt. David J. Harney, 96th Co., C.A.C., was detailed by S.O. S3, Fort Warren, July 31, 1909, as acting post commissary. Aug. 3, 1909, the department commander gave his approval of the statement that this detail had been made, and Sergeant Harney entered upon the duties of his detail Aug. 12. The J.A. General decides that though the approval of the department commander was not given until after the detail was made it preceded the entrance of the sergeant upon his duties. He holds, therefore, that it was a sufficient compliance with Par. 169, A.R., and is not to be regarded as a nunc pro tunc order, which is forbidden.

### BIDS FOR SUBMARINES.

The proposals for the construction of submarine torpedoboats Nos. 32 to 35 were opened March 14, 1911. torpedoboats Nos. 32 to 35 were opened March 14, 1911. The Lake Torpedoboat Company, for type A, Atlantic coast delivery, 495 tons, to be built at Bridgeport, bid for one boat \$492,500; for two, one within 21 months and one within 22 months, \$491,000 each; three or four boats, 21, 22, 23 and 24 months, \$490,000; type A-5, boats, 21, 22, 23 and 24 months, \$490,000; type A-5, Pacific coast delivery, one boat, 24 months, \$517,500; two boats, 23 and 24 months, \$516,000 each; type A-4, to be built at Bridgeport, Conn., one boat, 21 months, \$479,500; two, 21 and 22 months, \$475,000 each; three or four, 21-24 months, \$473,000: for Pacific coast delivery, 485 tons, one boat, \$499,500; two, \$498,500 each; type A-6, Atlantic coast delivery, 600 tons. one boat, 24 months, \$575,000; two, \$516,000 each. The American Laurentic Company for a boat of 370 tons bid \$550,000, to be built in 24 months; 430-ton boat in 24 months, \$625,000.

to be built in 24 months; 430-ton boat in 24 months, \$625,000.

The bid of the Electric Boat Company was as follows: Design 29A, 470 tons, \$518,000, \$505,000, \$494,000, \$485,000, for one, two, three or four boats built at Quincy: on Pacific coast, \$554,000, \$537,000, \$522,000, \$508,000. For design 29B, 470 tons, its bids were from \$454,000 to 512,000, to be built by the Fore River Company or Moran Company, and for Pacific coast delivery from \$477,000 to \$523,000; design 29C, 470 tons, from \$447,000 to \$493,000 built by Fore River Company, and from \$448,000 to \$493,000 built on Pacific coast: design 29D, 470 tons, built at Fore River, \$461,000 to \$507,000; on Pacific, \$482,000 to \$528,000: design 30B, 521 tons, at Fore River, \$466,000 to \$522,000: on Pacific coast, \$487,000 to \$533,000; design 30C, 521 tons, at Fore River, \$455,000 to \$557,000; on Pacific, \$478,000 to \$524,000.

#### THE UTAH SILVER SERVICE.

Admiral Trenchard Section 73, Navy League of the United States, have published a circular in which they protest against the use of a likeness of Brigham Young and the picture of the Mormon temple at Salt Lake to decorate the silver service to be presented by the state of Utah to the battleship Utah. They contend that, aside from his sanction of polygamy, Brigham Young "was as undesirable a type of citizen as it is possible to imagine; a self-confessed coward, openly implicated in the violent deaths of a number of people, Federal authorities among them. Immoral to a degree, and, to cap all, author of a proclamation of war against the United States, dated September, 1857." There is no difficulty about getting up the proper amount of indignation against Brigham Young. The question is how are you to prevent the appearance of his effigy upon the service of plate in question provided the state of Utah decided to put it there? Is the proposition that the Navy Department should decline to receive the plate if it comes so decorated? Par. 1188, Navy Regulations, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy We accept and care for such gifts in the form of silver, colors, books or other articles of equipment or furniture as, in accordance with custom, may be presented to vessels of the Navy by states, municipalities or otherwise." Is It not putting a good deal of responsibility upon our worthy Secretary from his sanction of polygamy, Brigham Young

to require him to revise the judgment of a sovereign state as to the propriety of its gift?

In a letter written by Assistant Secretary Winthrop the position is taken that the Navy Department has nothing to do with the design to be placed upon the silver service of the battleship Utah. Similar objections were made by Grand Army posts against the design of the decoration on the silver service of the Mississippi because it contained the likeness of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. The Department followed the same policy in dealing with the design for the Mississippi silver, and refused to interfere. The following is the text of Assistant Secretary Winthrop's letter:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 19 in regard to the protest of the Admiral Trenchard Section, No. 73, of the Navy League of the United States, against placing the likeness of Brigham Young on the silver service to be presented to the U.S.S. Utah. As you know, the cost of the silver service presented to a battleship by the state after which it is named is usually defrayed by a state appropriation, or by popular subscription, and for this reason the Department has consistently refused to interfere with or to attempt to dictate the inseriptions or engravings to be placed thereon. The design of the silver service for the Utah is a matter in which the people of that state are directly interested, and it is the opinion of the Department that it would be injudicious and inadvisable to raise any question in connection with the design to be placed thereon.

#### SELECTION AND DEFENSE OF NAVAL BASES.

The Journal of the U.S. Artillery for January-February contains an admirable treatise on "The Selection and Defense of Naval Bases," in which, after deducing the principles which should govern, the author illustrates the application with historical examples drawn recent war between Russia and Japan and What is of especial interest to us, however, from the recent elsewhere. is the criticism of the writer, Colonel Martin, an ex-Confederate officer, on the policy of the United States with regard to a naval base in the Philippines.

Colonel Martin contends that naval bases are n more than ever necessary. Unless we have allies

with regard to a naval base in the Philippines.

Colonel Martin contends that naval bases are now more than ever necessary. Unless we have allies or naval ports abroad, commerce destroying, which may be said to be an article of national faith with us, will be impossible. A distant naval base must be able to defend itself for a reasonable time without outside assistance. The sphere of the fleet is the open sea. The outlook when war begins will be gloomy indeed if our naval stations cannot hold out for a reasonable time without assistance from the fleet. Defense against land attack has been well-nigh ignored in the selection of sites for naval bases. Captain Mahan and other writers have in mind nothing more than the possibility of purely naval attack unaccompanied by land attack. Ease of defense depends largely upon topography. This climinates the mainland of continents and large islands, except in the home country, where they can be defended by the military forces on home service. Islands on which the enemy can be prevented from landing, such as Corregidor, Culebra and the Pescadores, are better than Subic Bay, Sorsogon Bay and Guantanamo. All history proves that long land lines defending extensive harbors for distant naval bases is a delusion of long standing. Secure harbors, but not capacious harbors, are needed. Gibraltar is typical of one class of defense and Minorca of the other. In a period of seventy-eight years Gibraltar withstood three memorable sieges and defied any attempt to take it by surprise. Minorca was taken five times in ninety-one years, and the failure to prevent its capture in 1756 cost Admiral Byng his life by courtmartial sentence.

The only reason for the establishment and maintenance of a base is its ability and necessity in time of war. In peace the use of foreign shipyards can be purchased. Under no circumstances should the abandonment of tactically indefensible stations be postponed until hostilities threaten. The only effective defense, in fact, for insular possessions is a superior

subject of naval preparedness. Discussing the Panama Canal defense question in another article, Colonel Martin says:

"In this 63d Tactical Problem Von Moltke gives a definition of a flank position which, with a slight modification in terminology, will apply to naval warfare: 'A flanking nosition is a position which is taken up near and parallel to the enemy's line of operations—a position which the enemy cannot pass without laying open his lines of communication.' The advantages of the flank position which England occupies with regard to the sea communications of Holland and Germany, either through the channel or around the north of Scotland, is evident. Because of the great disadvantage under which their commerce labored, the states general of Holland, in the second war with the English, prohibited 'all subjects of the United Provinces to stir out of their ports upon pain of confiscation of their ships and merchandise,' and they laid a similar embargo at the beginning of the third war. Eighty per cent. of German tonnage is registered at the North Sea ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Bremerhaven, and the war plans of Germany include an absolute cessation of transmarine commerce. Such are the advantages that England derives from her 'flank position,' which enables her fleets based upon her Channel and North Sea ports to command the avenues of approach to the Dutch and German ports.

"Fallacy enters when, from these solid grounds, it is asserted that fleets based upon naval bases flanking commercial routes command these routes more effectually than fortifications at narrow straits where these routes come to a focus. Thus it has been asserted, and is widely believed, that fleets based upon Aden and Malta would command the Red Sea route more effectually than fortifications on the Suez Canal; that a fleet based upon

Guantanamo is preferable to fortifications at the Panama Canal, and that a fleet based upon Subic Bay is a better defense for Manila than a fleet based on any place in Manila Bay. Nothing makes more delicious reading than fallacies supported by skilful arguments. The fallacy in regard to the Suez and and Panama canals can be seen by considering the infinitely greater advantages that England would have over Holland and Germany if shoal water in the Straits of Dover and at the northern entrance to the North Sea compelled all shipping which enters the North Sea from the Atlantic to pass under the guns of fortresses on the English shore. It is interesting, too, to consider the effect on the naval situation in Europe that would be produced:

"1. By narrowing the Straits of Gibraltar so that the guns of the fortress could command the Straits.

"2. By moving Malta to the East, and placing it so that British guns could command the entrance to the Suez Canal. We may rest assured that England has been restrained from fortifying the Suez Canal by other considerations than those arising from the advantages due to her possession of naval bases flanking the Red Sea route. These naval bases are innocuous unless fleets are based upon them capable of commanding the adjacent seas. But it is not necessary to take supposititious cases. The Russian Black Sea fleet is confined to the Black Sea by the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles, and no fleet can enter the Black Sea without permission from the Turk. Superior fleet based upon Guantanamo would serve two purposes:

"1. It would prevent the use of the canal by the enemy's naval forces and commercial shipping. Fortifications at the canal would accomplish the same purpose without the presence of naval vessels. Guantanamo would be harmless to the enemy if a fleet were not kept in the Caribbean.

"2. It would keep the trade routes open both in the Caribbean and in the Pacific. Moreover, a fortress on the canal will possess an advantage over Guantanamo and every other naval station shroa

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The French practice cruisers La Gloire and Amiral are expected at Annapolis this week. Despatches from them received at Annapolis March 14 stated that they had sailed from Mexico on Monday, en route for Annapolis. The third vessel, the Condeay, has not left Mexico, awaiting despatches from home, and may not visit Annapolis. The squadron is under the command of Admiral Aube. The ships will remain in Annapolis several days, to give the French midshipmen the opportunity to inspect the Naval Academy. Besides the usual military honors, a reception and dance are on tapis for the entertainment of the visitors.

The Secretary of the Nava has addressed a letter to

the entertainment of the visitors.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to the commandant of the navy yard at Puget Sound requesting him to convey to the following named men the Department's heartiest appreciation of their prompt and courageous act in launching the boat and going to the rescue of a party who had been thrown out of a swamped surf boat by the high seas near Tatoosh Island, Wash., Feb. 18, 1911, and rescuing two of the five persons who comprised the party: W. M. Cowan, light keeper; C. B. Hermann, first assistant light keeper; H. Hobbs, third assistant light keeper: W. R. Pope, electrician, first class, U.S.N.; G. G. Benson, electrician, second class, U.S.N.; class, U.S.N.

class, U.S.N.; G. G. Benson, electrician, second class, U.S.N.

The tables were turned Saturday evening, March 4, upon the U.S.S. North Carolina basketball team, when they met their first defeat by a team of the Army. The Fort Hancock team was the victor by the score of 32 to 24. "It was the cleanest and most exciting game ever played in our gymnasium," says The Senaphore, published by the Brooklyn branch of the Y.M.C.A. "Victory only came in the last few minutes of play. The Navy team plans to win back the laurels soon. A large gallery enjoyed the same and the excellent musical program rendered by the marine band from the barracks."

The U.S. transport Dixie, Lieut, Paul Foley, which left Norfolk on March 12, arrived in Guantanamo Bay March 15 and disembarked 700 marines. The marines were under the command of Col. Franklin J. Moses, and the regiment is made up of detachments from Annapolis, Norfolk, Charleston, Port Royal and Key West. These officers were with the regiment: Colonel Moses, Majors Fuller, McKelvey, Bannon and Reid, Captains Dewey, Bradman, Van Orden, Hopkins, Little, Babb and Wadleigh, 1st Lieutenants Fortson, Creecy, Vogel, Meade, Bogan, Vulte, Drum, Ancrum, Torrey, Bevan, Powers, Summer, Ostermann and Keyser, 2d Lieutenants Reno, Hoyt, Vandegrift, White, Williams, Weitzel and Sinclair.

Sinclair.

In a jealous rage R. R. Mostyn, a gunner on the U.S.S. California, shot and killed Bessie Cook, a dance hall singer, and Hugo Randall, night clerk in the hotel where the girl lived, on March 14. He then shot himself through the head. All died almost instantly, Mostyn was turret captain of the California, and a native of Hvattsville, Md. He entered the naval service Jan. 4, 1900. His father is connected with the office of the Auditor of the War Department, Washington.

Auditor of the War Department, Washington.

Large numbers of the men recently laid off at the navy yard in Brooklyn, N.Y., are being re-employed since funds for the completion of the battleship Florida, preparatory work for the New York and other work have been provided. The work of lengthening the ways for the battleship New York is being resumed, as the stem of the bir ship will reach out into the snace formerly occupied by one end of building No. 117, which has been removed to provide room. The cruiser Washington took on a lot of ammunition and mail for the other ships of the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet on March 15.

The American and British blueinckets were withdrawn.

he American and British bluejackets were withdrawn a San Pedro Sula March 9 and the town turned over

the representatives of the Honduran government. were withdrawn from en restored along the

Grarus were withdrawn from the trains. Feace has once more been restored along the coast.

Twelve battleships, comprising the first, third and fourth divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, departed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 13 for Hampton Roads, Va. The fifth division of the Atlantic Fleet, including the armored cruisers Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina, under command of Rear Admiral Staunton, arrived at Guantanamo March 13 from New York. The Marines, 2,100 in all, were landed at Deer Point and have been organized into regiments under command of Col. L. W. T. Waller. Rear Admiral Staunton intends carrying out an extensive program of exercises, affoat and ashore. The departure of the first, third and fourth divisions for Hampton Roads is in accordance with the previous program of the Navy Department.

and asnore. The departure of the first, fill'd and fourth divisions for Hampton Roads is in accordance with the previous program of the Navy Department.

There appears to have been some misapprehension by the public in regard to the battleship Virginia during the passage from the English Channel to Guantanamo last January not maintaining a speed which would apparently have enabled the fleet to clude discovery by the cruisers and scouts in the scouting problem. While it is true that the Virginia's coal consumption at that speed was such as to render it inadvisable for her to sustain it, the margin between her performance and that of the other ships of her class was small. The difference was due to the fact that the Virginia was testing a certain special coal, which proved to be not as good as the standard coal supplied to vessels. While the other ships were also testing this coal, the Virginia had on board a greater supply of it. The Virginia did remarkably well in the steaming trials conducted shortly after arrival at Guantanamo, and her performance compares very favorably, both as to speed and economy, with the other vessels of the same class.

The Michigan and the South Carolina, which lost their propellers on the same day in January, have been repaired. The Michigan started on her steaming trial, and preliminary reports received at the Navy Department show that she was able to make 125 revolutions. An examination of the ships shows that both accidents were due to defective couplings on the tail shaft. This part of the rigging of the ships has been remodeled, and from the trial of the Michigan the ships are now in condition to stand the most severe service.

The U.S.S. Washington sailed for the Gulf of Mexico March 17 after a short stay at New York to take on reen, hail and ammunition. She made a record run from Portsmouth, N.H., where she was undergoing repairs.

repairs.

The contractors who have undertaken the task of saving the Puritan, which was sunk in the experiments with high explosives, are waiting for favorable weather before any attempt will be made to raise the ship. From the last report received at the Navy Department the nosition of the Puritan has not changed since she sunk. It is understood that the contractors are by no means confident of being able to raise the ship.

The New Department has detailed a number of efficient

confident of being able to raise the ship.

The Navy Department has detailed a number of officers to witness the target experiment with the Texas, which takes place March 20 in the lower Chesaneake Bay. In this list are included Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, Director of Target Practice: Lieut. Alfred C. Howe and Lieut. Harry A. Baldridge, Assistant Directors of Target Practice: Lieut, Comdr. R. C. Moody, Bureau of Steam Navigation, and Lieut. Comdr. Robert W. McNeely.

Forty thousand dollars alleged to have been taken from the safe of the U.S.S. Georgia by a pay clerk has been charged up against Paymr. John W. Morse, Under the law the only relief for the paymaster is through an Act of Congress. He and his bondsmen will be held responsible for the loss by the Government. The first step to be taken by the Government will be to sue the bondsmen.

bondsmen.

The opinion of Dreadnoughts entertained by Mr. McKenna, the British First Lord, is indicated by the story that when he was seated next to a young lady who during the course of conversation remarked: "Oh, Mr. McKenna, do you mind telling me exactly what a Dreadnought is?"

"A Dreadnought," replied the First Lord, "is the greatest nuisance I have ever encountered, and I never wish to meet anything like it again."

### THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Reekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.O.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in our complete naval table on another page:

Patuxent and Mars, arrived Hampton Roads March 14.
Tallahassee and Culgon, arrived Hompton Roads March 18.
Chester, sailed from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 14.
Perkins, sailed from Boston for Newport, R.I., March 14.
Solace, arrived navy yard, New York, March 14.
Tacoma, sailed from Puerto Mexico, Mexico, for Galveston March 14.

Tacoma, sailed from Puerto Mexico, March 14.
March 14.
Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, arrived Annapolis, Md.,
March 14.
Justin. sailed from Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.,
March 14.

Justin. sailed from Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego, Cal., March 14.
Petrel. arrived Macoris, San Domingo, March 15.
Des Moines, arrived Hampton Roads March 15.
Hannibal, arrived Portsmouth, N.H., March 15.
Leonidas, sailed from Norfolk for Cape Henry March 15.
Brutus, arrived Sewall Point, Va., March 15.
Dixie, arrived Guantanamo March 15.
Roe and New Hampshire, arrived Norfolk March 15.
Kansas and McCall, arrived Hampton Roads March 15.
Elcano, arrived at Amov. China, March 16.
Princeton, sailed March 15 for Corinto, Nicaragua, for Salina Cruz, Mexico.

Eleano, arrived at Amov. Unina, Marcu. C. Princeton, sailed March 15 for Corinto, Nicaragua, for Salina Cruz, Mexico.

Hector, arrived Newoort News, Va.. March 15.
Washington, sailed March 16 from New York for Guantanamo. Panther, arrived March 16 at Charleston, S.C. Justin, arrived San Diego March 16.
Chevenne, arrived Tacoma March 16.
Glacier, arrived San Francisco March 16.
Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper and Tarpon, arrived Annapolis March 16.
Tacoma, arrived Galveston March 17.

G.C.M.O. 1, JAN. 3, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Gives a list of the general courts-martial of enlisted men ewed by the Department during December, 1910.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 10.—Surg. L. Morris detached duty Naval Medical Sumply Depot, many yard. New York, N.Y.: to duty Hancock. Surg. F. L. Benton detached duty Hankin; to duty Idaho. Surg. R. W. Plummer detached duty Idaho; to duty Franklin, Chief Gun. L. E. Bruce, retired, placed upon the retired list

officers of the Navy from March 7, 1911. Chief Mach. G. O. Littlefield detached duty Des Moines; to

home and wait orders.

MARCH 11.—Comdr. U. T. Holmes commissioned a commander from Feb. 15, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson commissioned a lleutenant commander from Jan. 9, 1911.

Lieut. E. Durr unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; detached duty South Dakota; to duty Independence.

Lieut. W. Bertholf detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Colorado as ordanace officer.

Lieuts. (J.G.) W. C. Barker, jr., L. F. Welch, F. H. Roberts, L. D. Causey, R. P. Seudder, J. P. Olding, J. S. McCain and H. Jones commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1911. . Jones commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy om Feb. 13, 1911. Ensign C. C. Clark detached duty Maryland; to duty York

town.

Ensign W. H. Walsh, retired, commissioned an ensign in the Navy from March 3, 1911, and placed upon the retired list from March 3, 1911.

Ensign E. J. Foy detached duty Paulding; to duty Lancaster, connection crew Utah.

Ensign W. F. Cochrane detached duty Preston and granted leave two months.

o months.

A. H. Vanderhoof to Naval Medical School Hospital, ton, D.C., for observation.

Gun. L. E. Bruce, retired, having been placed upon dlist, to home.

Mach. R. B. Smith placed upon the retired list from a 1011

the retired list, to home.

Chief Mach. R. B. Smith placed upon the retired list from
March 19, 1911.

Chief Mach. L. R. Ford commissioned a chief machinist from
Jan. 1, 1911.
Pharm. S. Wierzbicki detached dutv Naval Medical School
Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty Solace.

MARCH 13.—Lieut. C. W. Mauldin to temporary duty Naval
Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. E. E. Scranton detached duty Yorktown, and will continue treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Surg. F. C. Cook detached duty North Carolina; to home and
wait orders.

tinue treatment Naval Hospital, Marc Island, Cal.

Surg. F. C. Cook detached duty North Carolina; to home and
wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. R. Dykes detached duty Naval Medical School
Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth,
N.H., and additional duty Southery, Topeka, and Naval Hospital,
P.A. Surg. E. H. H. Old detached duty Naval Medical School
Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty North Carolina.
P.A. Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached duty Naval Medical School
Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty North Carolina.
P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell detached duty Naval Hospital, Marc
Island, Cal.; to duty Burfalo.
Asst. Surg. R. W. McDowell detached duty Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md.: to duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy
Department, Washington, D.C.
Act. Asst. Surg. R. H. Michels appointed an acting assistant
surgeon in the Navy from March 10, 1911.
Gun. A. Langfield to duty Washington.
Chief Mach. R. B. Smith, retired, detached duty Fore River
Shipbuilding Company, Quiney, Mass.; to home.
Paymr. Clerk F. Lewis
Paymr. Clerk F. Lewis
Paymr. Clerk F. Lewis
Applies and Accounts, Navy Department,
Washington, D.C.; to duty Michigan, under instruction.
Asst. Paymr. R. W. Clark detached temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department,
Washington, D.C.; to duty Michigan, under instruction.
Paymr. Clerk D. W. Dougherty appointed a paymaster's clerk
in the Navy, duty North Dakota, under instruction.
Paymr. Clerk D. W. Dougherty appointed a paymaster's clerk
in the Navy, duty North Dakota.
MARCH 15.—Capt. De Witt Coffman detached duty command New Jersey; to duty sa commandant, navy yard, Boston,
mand Schall School.

the Navy, duty North Dakota.

MARCH 15.—Capt. De Witt Coffman detached duty
and New Jersey; to duty as commandant, navy yard, Bo

Ensign R. Jacobs to duty Marietta.
Ensign R. F. Bernard to duty Nebraska.
Ensign A. S. Carpender detached duty Marietta; to duty
Incaster, connection crew Utah, and to that vessel when placed
commission.
Ensign J. E. Pond detached duty Independence; to duty Iris
r submarine instruction.
Surg. R. R. Richardson detached duty Prairie; to duty Virnis.

ginia.

Surg. K. Ohnesorg detached duty Virginia; to duty Prairie,
Chief Btsn. H. R. Brayton to duty navy yard, Portsmouth,
M.H.
Mach. J. H. McDonough when discharged treatment Naval
Medical School Hospital. Washington, D.C., to temporary duty
navy yard, Washington, D.C.
MARCH 16.—Lieut J. Rodgers to Dayton, O., for instruction
in aviation,
Surg. R. P. Crandall detached.

in aviation.

Surg. R. P. Crandall detached Hancock; to treatment in Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Major H. C. Reisinger. A.P.M., detached duty in office of officer in charge, Paymaster's Department, Headquarters, U.S.

Marine Corps; to duty in office of Assistant Paymaster, San Francisco Cal

Marine Corps; to duty in omee of Assessment Corps. Cal.
Capt. Thomas Holcomb, jr., detached duty attaché American Legation, Peking, China; to the United States, reporting upon arrival to Major General. Commandant.
First Lieut. F. B. Garrett, orders of March 13 modified; to recruiting duty, Pittsburg, Pa.
Second Lieut. J. D. Murray detached Naval Prison, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Marine Barracks, same station.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 8.—Capt. F. J. Schwable, A.Q.M., appointed special disbursing officer under Paymaster's Department, for duty with regiment of marines to be embarked on U.S.S. Buffalo. First Lieut. D. M. Randall and 2d Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure, unexpired portion of leave of absence revoked.

MARCH 9.—Capt. William Brackett detached recruiting duty, picago, Ill., to recruiting duty, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Capt. N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., qualified for promotion.
MARCH 10.—Major M. J. Shaw, detached Advanced Base chool, U.S.M.C., New London, Conn.; to recruiting duty, New

Capt. N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., qualified for promotion.

MARCH 10.—Major M. J. Shaw, detached Advanced Base School, U.S.M.C., New London, Conn.; to recruiting duty, New York, N.Y.

Major L. H. Moses to assume charge of the Recruiting District of Boston in addition to present duties.

Second Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure detached Marine Barracks, nave yard Charleston, S.C.; to duty Maring Barracks, nave yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 11.—Major J. T. Myers to Marine Barracks, nave yard, Philadelphia. Pa., upon completion of course at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major H. L. Roosevelt. A.Q.M., detached Depot of Supplies, San Francisco. Cal., April 3, 1911; to 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Manila. P.I., for duty as brigade quartermaster.

Capt. N. G. Burton. A.Q.M. detached Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia Pa., March 27, 1911; to Depot of Supplies, San Francisco. Cal., relieving Major Roosevelt, A.Q.M.

First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett appointed acting assis'ant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., for duty as post quartermaster, Marine Barracks, nave yard. Philadelphia. Pa., to take effect April 1, 1911. Second Lieut. F. H. Drees detached Naval Prison, navy pard, Portsmouth, N.H., March 13, 1911; to duty Marine Barracks, nave yard. Philadelphia. Pa., to take effect April 1, 1911. Second Lieut. T. G. Hunter, jr., to report in person to Major General, Commandant, for assignment to duty.

MARCH 13.—First Lieut. F. B. Garrett detached Advanced Base School, U.S.M.C. New London, Conn., upon reporting of relief; to duty Marine Barracks, nave vard. New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. T. O. Barber detached Marine Barracks, nave vard. Portsmouth, N.H.; to commanda Advance Base School, New London, Conn., relieving Lieutenant Garrett

MARCH 14.—Capt. W. G. Fav. A.D.C., appointed inspector of target practice, U.S. Marine Corps, vice Capt. C. H. Lyman, relieved.

MARCH 15.—Capt. E. E. West and 1st Lieut. E. R. Beadle, arrived in the United States March 14.

MARCH 15.—Capt. E. E. West and 1st Lieut. E. R. Beadle, arrived in the United States March 14; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare 18land, Cal., for duty.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 10.—Constr. W. C. Besselievre granted two days' leave of absence.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams detached from the Gresham as of April 10, and ordered to the Tybes.

Second Lieut, of Engra. F. H. Young detached from the Rush on relief and or ered to the Gresham.

pon relief and orwered to the Gresham.

MARCH 11.—First Lieut. of Engra. T. G. Lewton ordered
to the Manning upon expiration of present leave of absence.

First Lieut. of Engra. C. G. Porcher detached from the Maning upon relief and ordered to the Androscogin.

MARCH 13.—Constr. W. C. Bessellevre granted seven days'
stension of leave of absence.

MARCH 14.—Capt. G. M. Daniels granted thirty days' leave
n route under orders of Feb. 28.

Second Lieut. of Engra. H. F. Johnson granted ten days'
tek leave.

MARCH 14.—Capt. G. M. Daniels granted thirty days' leave en route under orders of Feb. 28.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson granted ten days' sick leave.

Second Lieut. J. L. Ahern granted thirty days' leave, commencing April 35.

Capt. J. L. Sill, preparatory orders to the Rush revoked.

The revenue cutter Rush arrived at San Francisco March 7.

The revenue cutter Thetis, which is stationed at Honolulu, will make a cruise during the early part of June to Lysan Island, on duty in the interest of the Agricultural Department. The Thetis has been ordered to Valdez, Alaska, arriving at that place about July 10, for the purpose of affording transportation to the U.S. District Judge of the three divisions of Alaska and the court officials. The judge and the various court officials have no other way of getting around that country, so the Thetis has been placed at their disposal. This duty was performed last season by the revenue cutter Rush.

The Bering Sea patrol fleet, during the coming season, will consist of the Manning, Tahoma and Rush, under the command of Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, who will have headquarters at Nunalaska. Capt. of Engrs. Willist Pedrick will be fleet command of Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, who will have headquarters at Aunalaska. Capt. of Engrs. Willist Pedrick will be fleet command of Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, who will have headquarters at Aunalaska. Capt. of Engrs. Willist Pedrick will be fleet conjiner of the North, is expected to leave Astoria, Ore, about April 10. The other vessels will sail at a later date. It is expected that the Bear will make the usual cruise to the Arctic Ocean to enforce law and order in that region and render such assistance as is made necessary to the sailing fleet and other shipping in the Far North.

The Seminole arrived at Beaufort, March 14, after having made search on previous days for wreckage, which appeared to consist of part of a hull and execusl level.

made necessary to the sailing fleet and other shipping in the Far North.

The Seminole arrived at Beaufort, March 14, after having made search on previous days for wreckage, which appeared to consist of part of a hull and several lower masts attached to rigging, which was dritting toward Oeracokoke Lightbonse, bear ing north, but on account of bad weather the Seminole had to abandon the task and seek shelter. The Seminole will return to Wilmington when the weather clears. The Apache searched all day. March 11, for wreckage, but without success, although two steamers had reported it to be within eight or ten miles of Cape Lookout.

The residents of Blue Hill, Me., and surrounding towns desire the Woodbury to open a channel through the ice in that locality in order that the steamers can proceed on their way to the towns for the purpose of landing freight. The Woodbury on March 11 at 6:30 n.m. proceeded from Bass Harbor, Me., to the vicinity of Blue Hill and broke a passage through the ice to within one mile of Blue Hill, but the task had to be abandoned on account of an injury received by the Woodbury below the water line.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE OUTTER SERVICE.

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ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. South Baltimore, Md.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M., Broadbent. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Meore. Baltimore, Md.
AROATA—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—Ist Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. Boston. Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
London, Conn.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANNHATAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.
MANNING—1st Lieut. W. A. O'Malley. Portland, Ore.
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C Carmine.
TOMONDAGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp.
SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp.
SENECA—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawsii.
TUSGARGRA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me. YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND

Governors Island, N.Y.H., March 16, 1911.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., March 16, 1911.

The Secretary of War, accompanied by Lieut, Gen. Samuel B.
M. Young, retired, visited Governor's Island on Monday. They
arrived at noon and were received with the usual honors. Major
Gen. F. D. Grant and staff and Col. H. K. Bailey and staff and
officers of the battalion met the Secretary at the boat and escorted
him to the commanding general's quarters, where a reception
was held, the wives of the officers of the garrison assisting Mrs.
Grant. A luncheon was served at one o'clock by Gen. and Mrs.
Grant, at which their guests to meet the Secretary of War and
General Young were Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Mrs.
Stephen C. Mills, Miss Barry and Capt, and Mrs. Charles W.
Fenton.
On Monday, March 8, Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham gave a farewell

Stephen C. Mills, Miss Barry and Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton.
On Monday, March 8, Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham gave a farewell luncheon of twelve covers for Mrs. Charles M. Truitt. Those invited were Mrs. S. C. Mills, Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. John A. Hall. Mrs. Samuel Reber, Mrs. Gordon G. Beiner, Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, of the post, and Mrs. Maurer. Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, of the post, and Mrs. Maurer. Mrs. St. Clair Smith and Mrs. J. Massev Rhind. of New York. Miss Ellen Barry. Miss Margaret Glenn and Miss Brooks have been guests over Sunday of Mrs. S. C. Mills. Fire call on March 16 in the high wind that prevailed on that day slarmed the garrison at nine a.m. It proved, fortunately, to be nothing more than a smoking chimney in the Quartermaster's row.

### FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., March 15, 1911.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., March 15, 1911.

Captain Jamerson, 29th Inf., who commanded Co. E, has left with his family for Washington, where he has been assigned for duty with the General Staff. Lieutenant Goodwyn has taken command of Co. E. On Saturday Captain Long, N.G. Pa., visited the post and, accompanied by Major Strer, inspected the different buildings. Co. H. on Captain Long's arrival, was lined up on the parade ground for inspection by Lieutenants Goodwyn and Garrett.

Mrs. A. L. Conger, wife of Captain Conger, arrived on the post Sunday. Capt, and Mrs. Conger will soon move into the quarters wacated by Captain Jamerson.

Bowling has been the great nastime at the post of late. The allers in the Post Exchange Building are the scene of many merry bowling parties from post and vicinity.

The Advanced Course for Officers meets on Mondays and Wednedays at 1:30 p.m. and Tresdays and Thursdays and Trusday and Tursday and Tendary captain to Heachelor Building. The ladies of the garrison and officers not belonging to Infantry classes have been invited to attend the war game sessions, held in the court-martial room on Tuesday. Thursday and Friday evenings during March and April.

Mrs. Jere Baxter, wife of Lieutenant Baxter, is absent from the post, visiting relatives.

#### RUSSIAN ARMY OF TO-DAY.

"Changes and Tendencies in the Russian Army Since the War Against Japan" is the subject of an article in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, from which we take the following:

the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, from which we take the following:

No great and far-reaching reforms have been carried out in the Russian army since the war in Manchuria. Any ill-success that attended Russian arms in the Far East has been attributed less to defects in the military system than to the half-hearted interest of the nation in the struggle and to the difficulty of the problem of communications. A number of more or less important changes have been, however, carried out, and a scheme of reorganization and redistribution is in preparation. The Duma has exhibited the greatest interest in questions of national defense, and while refusing, pending the reorganization of the Ministry of Marine, to vote large sums for naval construction, has granted money lavishly for army reform. The total military expenditure has increased from 51½ millions in 1907 to 55 millions in 1908 and 55½, millions in 1909. While expenses connected with the Russo-Japanese War have been mostly defrayed, large sums are still required to provide the stores and matériel which the experiences of the war proved to be necessary, and the Increase of the pay of all ranks has proved an additional drain. The war revealed many shortcomings in the officer corps, both educational and moral, and the task of raising the general level has been rendered doubly difficult since by the increased number of resignations among the better educated of the junior ranks. These resignations are said to be due to several causes. The public generally had lost sympathy with the army owing to the disasters of the war and the employment of the troops against the popular party in the subsequent civil disturbances. The prospects of the officers' careers were not enticing owing to the scanty pay, unfair promotion rules, and the generally unstractive character of the stations in the Far East, in Central Asia, or on the west-care frontier.

The position of the captain in the Russian army is particularly disheartening. After the war there were large nu

the field ranks, and the number of captains annually promoted bears a very small proportion to the whole establishment.

The age limit, which had been advanced in 1906, was once more reduced in February, 1908, and has been fixed as follows for compulsory retirement: Commander of a corps, 67; of an infantry division, 63; of a cavalry division, 61; of an infantry, artillery, cavalry, or engineer brigade, 60; of an infantry regiment, 58; and of a cavalry regiment, 56.¹ No officer will be promoted to fill vacancies in these ranks after he has reached an age in each case three years junior to the above. Battalion commanders will be retired at 58, and regimental officers up to the rank of company commander at 55. No captain (company commander) will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel (battalion commander) after he has attained the age of 50.

A curious regulation introduced in 1909 is evidently designed to encourage regimental esprit de corps. The battalion and company commanders of any regiment decide by secret ballot whether any officer below field rank who wishes for transfer to the regiment policy for transfer to the regiment shall be received or not, and their report is submitted to the regimental commander with whom the final decision rests.

The two artillery schools have proved quite unable to supply the artillery with the number of officers annually required, and for many years vacancies have been filled by the granting of commissions to graduates of infantry schools, who are, of course, without technical training. In the forteres artillery, where such training is of most importance, it was found at the end of 1900 that over fifty per cent. of the officers of the Russian army is still below the standard of present-day requirements, and much work remains to be done helore they can be considered satisfactory leaders of men. The raw material of the Russian army still suffers from want of education and of lidividuality. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of literate recruits is gradually ri

The raw material of the Russian army still suffers from want of education and of individuality. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of literate recruits is gradually rising.

It is impossible to hope for individuality in recruits, seventy-five per cent. of whom are drawn from the peasant class. The Tartar domination and serfdom seem to have robbed them of all natural initiative, replacing it by a wonderful power of patient endurance. Much can, however, be done by careful individual training to foater initiative, and more attention is being paid to this subject in Russia. The company officers, however, are handicapped by the large number of official holidays, ceremonial parades and guards, which it has been recently calculated leave only one year out of three years' infantry color service for the actual training of the soldier.

It was said in Manchuria that generally only one-third of the rank and file took part in the fighting, the remainder being employed men or absent from the ranks on various non-combatant duties. Two steps have recently been taken with a view to increasing the number of rifles in the firing line in proportion to the establishment. In 1908 it was laid down that no officer should have more than one soldier servant. This step reduced the number of men so employed from 53,000 to 30,000. It was decided in 1909 that the two company drummers should in future carry rifles and serve in the ranks in war time.

In 1908 it was decided to discontinue the issue of vodkaon holidays to the troops and to prohibit its sale in cantens. It is considered that this measure has come none too soon, in view of the startling increase of intemperance noticeable among the recruits.

Upon the Emperor's personal initiative a scheme is being worked out for the preliminary instruction of boys in the village schools in fencing and gymnastics.

In 1905 the soldier's pay, and measing allowances were increased from 2.64 farthings to 1%d, per diem, his food was improved by the increase of the meat ration and the is

of a new tea and sugar ration, and his second the issue for the first time of pocket handkerchiefs, soap and bed linen.

The higher commanders are now endeavoring to instil in all ranks the necessity for offensive tactics. All the memorands agree that the defensive attitude, if adopted, should be only temporary, and should, moreover, be passive. It is laid down that the personal initiative and independence of judgment of all ranks are to be encouraged. Meddling by superior officers is strictly forbidden, and commanders in maneuvers are directed to remain in the positions they would occupy in war.

r.
ops must practice concealment from view and extenunder fire. Communication must be kept up between
rts of a force. Frequent exercise in night operations

sion under fire. Communication must be kept up between all parts of a force. Frequent exercise in night operations is recommended.

It was remarked that the state of training on these lines as revealed by the maneuvers in 1908 and 1909 showed remarkable progress. In the maneuvers of 1909, especially the tendency to attack resolutely, was very marked, and—an unusual phenomenon in Russian tactics—outflanking movements were attempted.

On the other hand, in spite of the increased power of modern firearms, the traditional culte of the bayonet handed down from Suvorov's time still holds good.

The use of volleys is still retained, and there is much firing by word of command, probably to facilitate economy in ammunition. The final assault will be delivered as a rule from a distance of fifty paces. If troops are launched from a greater distance they will fire while moving in order to

<sup>1</sup>On Jan. 1, 1909, the average age of the commanders rps was 59, of infantry and cavalry divisions 56, of antry brigades (exclusive of independent rifle brigad ½, of cavalry brigades 53, of infantry and cavalry reents of the line nearly 50.

keep down the fire of the defense. The signal for the assault will be given by the battalion commander.

The allowance of ammunition for infantry has been hitherto 120 ball, but the Duma has voted funds for its increase to 170. For cavalry the allowance is sixty ball. Both infantry and cavalry receive in addition ten rounds blank and 100 rounds miniature per rifle annually.

As before, the scouting leaves much to be desired. Distant scouting is neglected, and for the immediate protection of the force patrols of twelve men under an officer are sent out when one or two selected men would suffice.

The tendency in the war was to avoid loss by remaining at distant range. While batteries now support their infantry more closely, there seems as yet ne general appreciation of the fact that this must be done at all risks. It is considered that no battery under effective hostile fire within a distance of 3,500 yards should limber up and move forward, but that closer support shall be afforded the infantry if necessary by the advance of other batteries from farther in rear. One district commander recommends that a proportion of the batteries be specially detailed from the outset for the close support of the final infantry assault.

#### ATLANTIC CURRENTS

The Hydrographic Office has issued a chart showing the circulation in the North and South Atlantic Oceans. It is by Lieut. John C. Soley, U.S.N., retired, in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, who accompanies it with an elaborate account of the origin and operation of the Atlantic currents. From this we take

the following:

operation of the Atlantic currents. From this we take the following:

"1. The general tendency of cold water is to flow toward the equator and of warm water toward the poles.

"2. A stream of water will follow the direction of least resistance.

"3. As water is incompressible, a forced displacement at one point is always counterbalanced by a corresponding movement at another, while this movement must be reciprocated by a reflex action when the disturbing cause ceases to exist.

"4. A current is entirely a question of density; winds do not cause a current, they only cause waves; the moon's phases do not cause currents, though they do influence the movements in tidal waters.

"5. Permanent currents do not exist in shoal water, but strong current are sometimes found in shoal waters, due to influences which have temporarily deflected a strong current to the direction of least resistance.

"6. A strong current has greater force and strength on the offshore side, because on that side in is less retarded by friction, while on the littoral side, in addition to friction, it has to expand in order to follow the contour.

"7. Over the great deeps the water is colder and

on the offshore side, because on that side in is less retarded by friction, while on the littoral side, in addition to friction, it has to expand in order to follow the contour.

"7. Over the great deeps the water is colder and denser than in the other parts of the ocean, and the warm tropical currents refuse to mingle with the water over the deeps, but always pass around them.

"The prime cause of the activity in the waters is the temperature, and the changes affected by this agent are due to the difference in the solar energy exerted at different seasons in the tropical regions. As the solar energy is greatest north of the equator for one-half the year, two principal periodic fluctuations may be expected in each ocean each year, with a series of changes which repeat themselves at fixed intervals of time.

"The sea carries nearly half of the sun heat, falling in the tropics to higher latitudes, and by drawing the cold water from the polar regions it tempers the tropical climates of the western shores in both hemispheres. Acting as a great fly-wheel it regulates the distribution of energy on the earth's surface, but it always needs a governor for itself. Varying phenomena of winds and atmospheric pressure, the relative positions of the sun and moon, often cause alterations in the periodis, and there is nearly always some external stimulus which has a mechanical effect on the cause, resulting in extraordinary non-periodic fluctuations; but however much the great currents are retarded or deflected in their flow, they are all controlled by powerful laws of nature which eventually restore their regularity and bring them back to a harmonious movement. The periodic fluctuations in the oceanic circulation are the same year after year, and the non-periodic fluctuations have always occurred in the same manner when subjected to the same controlling influences. Their history has not changed from the earliest times of which there are records; no one of the currents is a phenomenon by itself, but each one is an integral par

### THE REGULAR AND THE GUARDSMAN.

THE REGULAR AND THE GUARDSMAN.

Discussing "The Regular and the Guardsman" before the National Guard Association of Ohio on Feb. 8, 1911, Lieut. Col. Ben F. Runkle, U.S.A., retired, who is on duty with the troops of that state, said the difference between the Regular officer and the Guardsman existed because with the Regular officer "arms is his profession and in that profession are bound up all his hopes, aspirations and ambitions. There is for him only glory or the grave. His natural uprightness of character, his sense of honor are well-nigh perfect. He is as true as steel to his cause and his comrade, and if he receives what he deems his just deserts, his fitting reward, for the service he renders he is content. \* \* \* If he has been in the Service from his youth and has grown up and developed (so far as he may have developed), surrounded only by military environment and influences, separate and apart from the great body of the people of the Republic, his horizon is narrow and he does not understand that people. He does not, until he is brought in contact with and made, as it were, a part of the Guard, understand the Guardsman. The life struggles, sacrifices and deeds of unselfish devotion that are a part of the Guardsman's daily life are a closed chapter to him."

The "glöry or grave" part of this analysis might well have been omitted, as there is danger that it may suggest the idea that the Army is to foment a war in order that this high option may come to him. This belief grows up in the popular mind without oratorical stimulus and in these days when industrious maligners of the Army are abroad in the land the people should be made to understand that the sense of duty well done, even though that duty be of a common, prosaic, every-day character, is just as gratifying to the true Regular officer as it is to any other citizen of the Republic. Colonel Runkle seems to see this, for he speaks of "being content with receiving what he deems his just deserts." At this time, when the motives and aspirations of sold

haps, it might be just as well if inordinate criticism be not offset by inordinate praise.

Veterans of the Civil War will appreciate the distinction which Colonel Runkle draws between the always-Regular and the sometime-civilian Regular, if we may make a classification suggested by the discrimination in the Ohio address. "The pure Regular" Colonel Runkle says, "expects too much from the Guard officer. He is perhaps not harder nor more exacting than you and I would be in like circumstances, but that he is often exacting and appears unreasonable is a cold, unfeeling fact." This is the opinion he formed from experience with some West Pointers in the Civil War. "But," he hastens to tell us, "we had another class of West Pointers, those who had resigned from the Army and had become a part of the great mass of the people and had come to understand the civilian mode of thought and so understood the Volunteer. The success of Gen. George H. Thomas, as great as the greatest soldier that ever served the Republic, was due not only to his great military genius, but to the fact that he thoroughly understood the Wolunteer. The success of Gen. George H. Thomas, as great as the greatest soldier that ever served the Republic, was due not only to his great military genius, but to the fact that he thoroughly understood the mind of the citizen soldier." We have such men in the Regular Army to-day, Colonel Runkle says. "The late Chief of Staff is one of them, the present Chief of Staff is one of them, the present Chief of Staff is one of them, the present Chief of Staff is one of them, the present Chief of Staff is one of them, and there are others." In the increased association between the Guard and the Regular officers following the payment of the Militia the Regular officer would be benefited by "being brought in contact with the people who pay his salary and enable him to keep up the style that befits his rank. It will broaden his mind, it will extend his horizon, it will give him the opportunity to cultivate the qualities that

#### BASEBALL AND WAR.

(From C. H. Claudy's "The Battle of Baseball" in April St. Nicholas.)

When you come to think of it, baseball is a battle When you come to think of it, baseball is a battle. It has its generals, its captains, its lieutenants, its rank and file. It has its grand strategy, its tactics and its drill. It has its battlefield, its arms and its equipments. It is a battle with rules, to be sure, but then, a real

It is a battle with rules, to be sure, but then, a real battle, between real armies, is also fought according to certain rules, called by nations the laws of civilized warfare. These rules prohibit, for instance, the use of expanding or mushroom bullets, or poisoned swords or bayonets.

The rules of the battle of baseball prohibit certain kinds of balls, shoes, gloves. Civilized warfare recognizes the flag of truce, and will not permit a man carrying one to be shot. He is safe so long as he has the white flag. Baseball, in which the end and aim of the defense is to put a man "out," permits a soldier of the enemy to be safe from danger of being "put out" so long as he keeps his foot upon any of the white bags used as bases. Drill and discipline are the backbone at once of the company and the army corps. History gives many instances in which a numerically superior force has been routed by a much smaller but well trained body of soldiers.

In baseball the preliminary training, drill and subjective the discipline are the decided of the company and the army corps.

of soldiers.

In baseball the preliminary training, drill and subjection to discipline mean everything when it comes to winning games—battles, In war the individually brilliant and brave man frequently performs some remarkable act, and lives forever as a hero, as Pickett at Gettysburg, or Hobson at Santiago Harbor; but it is the men who think first of the good of the entire army and the success of the campaign who win the battles.

### AVIATION AND AVIATOR.

The tendency of human nature to diverge is shown in so simple a thing as the pronunciation of the words "aviation" and "aviator," although both are practically not more than two years old in their present uses as mem-"aviation" and "aviator," although both are practically not more than two years old in their present uses as members of the popular linguistic family. At the illustrated lecture on aeronautics before the 1st Co., Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., in the 71st Regiment Armory, New York city, on March 9, two pronunciations were given to the words. Mr. Hudson Maxim, the chief speaker of the evening, gave the first "a" the short sound, as did several who followed him, while now and then was heard the long sound of "a," as in "hate." Webster's New International Dictionary gives the "a" long without any other pronunciation, while the Standard gives long "a" the preference, allowing also the sound of "a" as in "ask." One of the audience who undertook to criticize Mr. Maxim's pronunciation was surprised, on consulting the Standard Dictionary, to find that that inventor was one of the first to use the word "aviator" in connection with flights. The dictionary quotes from a Brooklyn paper of July 21, 1891, describing a sort of aeroplane invented by Maxim, who called it an "aviator." The word "aeroplane" being used for the machine, "aviator" has been delegated to the duty of describing the pilot. This invention of 1891, by the way, was in the form of a huge kite of silk, to which hung a platform carrying the engines and the screw propellers, which they were to move and thus force the kite through the air. As the word "aviation" is a derivative of the Latin avis, meaning bird, it is not strange that the difference in the English and the Continental methods of pronouncing Latin words should be carried over into the newly popular word.

The British naval estimates issued on March 9 provide for the expenditure of \$221,962,500, an increase of \$19,000,000 over the previous year. The cost of new construction is fixed at \$75,319,385. The program includes five Dreadnoughts, three protected cruisers, on unarmored cruiser, twenty destroyers, six submarines and an increase in the personnel of the navy of 3,000 to the construction of the navy of 3,000 to the construction of the navy of 3,000 to the navy of 3,0

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Anapolis, Md., March 16, 1911.

The transfer of Ensigns Howard and Ingram to the U.S.S.
Iowa is understood to be in anticipation of their assignment as
coaches of the Navy football team next fall, in the course of
which they will resume special duty at the Academy.
Cornell has received an invitation to measure strength with the

Iowa is understood to be in anticipation of their assignment as coaches of the Navy football team next fall, in the course of which they will resume special duty at the Academy.

Cornell has received an invitation to measure strength with the Naval Academy carmen on the Severn during the early apring. The invitation includes a suggestion that the Ithacans spend a week, preliminary to the contest in practicing on the Severn, inasmuch as practice on Cayuga Lake at Ithaca is impossible at this season. The Cornell eight has little hopes, however, that leave of absence will be granted it for so long a period.

Taking advantage of the ideal spring weather conditions Saturday, Coach Glendon, of the Navy rowing crews, had four eights out on the river Tuesday afternoon and some good practice was the result.

Lieut, Comdt. Jahnes P. Morton, U.S.N., is visiting friends in Annapolis and the Naval Academy. Lieutenant Commander Norton is the fiance of Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Admiral Howard, U.S.N., flag officer of the U.S.S. Georgia, of the Atlantic Fleet. Ensign Russell Willson, attached to the battleship Louisiana, is spending a few days as the goest of friends in Battimore. Ensign Willson's engagement to Miss Eunice West-cott was recently announced.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Commodore Theodoric Porter, U.S.N., has been called to Canada by the death of her uncle. Mr. Andrew A. McCulloch. Mrs. Porter lettime with Lieut. Comdt. Parish, who was a construction of the control of t

#### WEST POINT.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 16, 1911.

The Seventeenth Annual Indoor Meet, under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council, was held on Saturday evening, March 11, in the new gymnasium. Peculiar interest attached to this, the first indoor meet to be held in the recently completed building. The great improvement in every feature of the new over the old building, the greater facilities afforded in every department of athletic work, have already been demonstrated. The additional floor space, making it possible to hold simultaneously a number of events, had the effect of shortening the time usually required for the program by about an hour. Another very marked improvement was in the ventilation of the building. The galleries were well filled by an enthusiastically appreciative audience,

program by about an hour. Another very marked improvement was in the ventilation of the building. The galleries were well filled by an enthusiastically appreciative audience, while on the floor were the cadet committees, officers of the competition, judges and the cadet participants in the events: there was at no time an uncomfortable condition of the atmosphere, the ventilation having been excellent.

The Pierce-Currier-Foster prize was won by Cadet Kelly, '12; Cadet Nichols, second. No points were awarded, but the second class received the greatest number of first and second places; second class won five first and five second places; second class won five first and five second places; fourth class won five first and five second places; fourth class won five first and two second places; fourth class won five first and two second places; fourth class of the Competition-Referee, Lieut. H. M. Nelly; starter, Chaplain E. S. Travers. Judges of the Machine Events—Lieuts. F. H. Farnum, P. D. Glassford, J. L. Benedict, E. Fritchett. Judges of the Athletic Events—Lieuts. W. Bryden, G. M. Morrow, W. A. Johnson, G. M. Edwards (Med. Corps), H. S. Grier, V. W. Cooper. Judge of Vrestling Events—Mr. Thomas Jenkins. Timekeepers—Lieuts. E. B. Hodges, G. R. Allin. Announcer—Oadet E. N. Hardy, '11. Official Scorer—Cadet H. R. Lee, '12. There were sixteen events. The letter 'A' was presented to the following cadets, who had earned the right to wear it during the past year: Baseball—Surles, '11; Harrison, W. C., '12; Hyatt, '12; Layman, '13; Anderson, R. E., '12; Riley, '12. Football—Homer, '11; Morris, '11; Surles, '11; Rurles, '12; Riley, '12; Walmsey, '12; Wood, '12; Devore, '13; Gillespie, J. B., '13; Histon, '14. Basketball—McKinney, '11; Morris, '11; Surles, '11; Surles, '12; Morris, '11; Morris, '11; Surles, '12; Morris hat of the first of the f

Riley, '12. Football—Homer, '11; Morris, '11; Surles, '12; Reny, '12; Hint, '12; Brany, C. J., '12; Cook, '12; Dean, '12; Fint, '12; Hyatt, '12; Littlejohn, '12; McDonald, J. E., '12; Walmsey, '12; Wood, '12; Devore, '13; Gillespie, J. B., '18; Huston, '14. Basketball—McKinney, '11; Morris, '11; Sutton, '13.

Souvenir baseballs were presented to Cadets A. D. Surles and J. W. McNeal, both of '11. Souvenir footballs to Cadets Surles, Morris, Homer, Wier, Hicks and F. H. Kern, all of '11, and fencing souvenirs to Cadets Dargue and Holsington. The "'Army Athletic Council Saber," presented by the Council to the cadet who personally excelled in general athletics during his career as a cadet, was voted to Cadet A. D. Surles, '11. Record: Football, baseball, track, indoor meet and basketball. The Edgerton Saber, gift of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York city, to the outgoing football captain, in memory if Col. Wright P. Edgerton, former professor of mathematics, and for many years president of the Army Athletic Association, was presented to Cadet J. L. Wier, captain of the 1910 football team. The Class Team Saber Championship was won by the Class of 1912; 1912 saber team—Cadets Gorrell, Arnold, Chase. The Corps Individual Saber Championship was won by Cadet Gorrell, '12. The latest published roster of the corps shows the strength of that body to be 416. The present first class as numbers eighty-five members, the second class ninety-six, the third 101 and the fourth class 133 members. The 'istara' of the first class are Fleming, Mehaffey, Stewart, Reinecke and Hardigg. Those of the second, Bennion, Chynoweth, Kuldell,

Paules and Crawford. Newcomer, Young, G. R., Williams, Underhill and Dorst are the first five men of the third class. The fourth class stars are Holcombe, Bullard, Cress, Miller and Gross. Of foreign cadets there are six. In the first class, March, of Venezuela; in the second, Ulloa, of Costs Rica; Castillo, of Otoba, in the third; and in the fourth, Alfaro, of Ecuador; Lim, from the Philippine Islands, and Torroella, from Cuba. There have been a number of changes in the battalion organization since the publication of the list in September.

Alfaro, of Ecuador; Lim, from the Philippine Islands, and Torroella, from Ouba. There have been a number of changes in the battalion organization since the publication of the list in September.

Mrs. Jewett entertained with two tables of bridge for Mrs. Jewett entertained with two tables of bridge for Mrs. Jewett, sr., on Tuesday evening, March 7. Prizes went to Lieut. and Mrs. Cross and Lieut. and Mrs. Colliford Jones were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett at dinner on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Bartlett gave a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon, at which Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Riggs poured. Prizes were won by Meadames Morey, Gordon, Zell, Anderson, Holt, Willford and Cross. On Thursday the Reading Club met with Mrs. Pillsbury. The subject of the paper read by the hostess was "Italia Irredenta (Malta, Corsica, Savoy, Coast of the Adriatic)." The paper this week will be entitled, "Absorption of Turkey in Europe." The club will meet with Mrs. McDonald.

Papers will be read during March at the meetings of the Thayer Club by Captain Grove, Lieutenant Allin and Lieutenant Colonel Carson, D.G.M.G. March 28 map maneuvering problem, "A Pursuit" covering contact of advance guard with rear guard, each having a battalion of Field Artillery, the problem to refer especially to the maneuvering and the combat of the Field Artillery. To be assigned to one-half the members.

On March 9 Col. and Mrs. Willcox entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Collins and Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody and Captain Travers. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner guests Mrs. Larned, Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody on Filay Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding. Lieut. and Mrs. Geordon and Mrs. Reber at Governors Island last Saturday. Mrs. Moronald and Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding. Lieut. and Mrs. Collina Mrs. Reber at Governors Island last Saturday. Mrs. Morey left on Saturday for a visit of several weeks to her home in Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Mayback had as guests over Sunday Mr. D

of the first class occurred in the chapel on Tuesday afternoon.

The Secretary of War arrived at the post for an official visit at 10:40 a.m. on Wednesday.

Captain Summerall, who will be relieved from duty at the Academy March 15, has occupied the position of senior instructor of artillery tactics since Aug. 22, 1905. Captain Summerall expects to go to the Philippines, sailing, accompanied by his wife and little son, next month. Much regret is felt at the post at the approaching departure of the Captain and his family. Socially and officially he has endeared himself to the men under his command by genuine personal interest in their welfare. Capt. James S. Parker has succeeded Lieutenant Kent in the Quartermaster's Department. Lieutenant Kent had just completed a four-year detail. Colonel Carson, under whom so much of the construction work of the post has been accomplished, will be relieved from daty before long. Colonel Carson has been in charge of the department of which he is the head since July 8, 1903, and has seen the gradual transformation of the old West Point into a fair proportion of the new. Colonel Larned is not so well again, we regret to learn.

### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., March 10, 1911.

Mrs. Charles Nash, wife of Lieutenant Nash, of the revenue cutter Bear, entertained at the Albatross Inn March 9 with a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Eckhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Claire Parmelee and Lieutenants Thomas, Jones and Star. Following the dinner five tables of bridge were arranged. The guests for the evening, besides the dinner guests, were Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Shannon, the Misses Smith, Graham, Frevert, Brooke, Lenny, McGnire, Richard, Earle, Haymen and Lieut.

Sperry, Mrs. Shannon, the Misses Smith, Graham, Frevert, Brooke, Jenny, McGuire, Richard, Earle, Heymen and Lieatenant Wheeler and the Misses Smith and Frazier.

On Friday evening Capt, and Mrs. Otto Nesmith entertained at dinner complimentary to Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, Major and Mrs. George McManus and Capt, and Mrs. Ballinger. The national colors and emblems were carried out in the decorations and ices. The place-cards were handpainted carnations, the handiwork of the hostess.

The revenue cutter Bear left Saturday morning for San Francisco, and from there will summer in Northern waters. Mrs. Nash, wife of Lieutenant Nash, of the Bear, who has been spending the winter in San Diego, left Tuesday for San Francisco, and from there goes East for the summer. She will return to San Diego in the fall. Mrs. Gray, wife of Lieutenant Gray, will also spend a couple of months in San Francisco. Mrs. Ballinger, wife of Captain Ballinger, will remain in San Diego, where her son Harry is attending school.

Lieutenant Commender Cushman U.S.N. retired has successive and company to the same contents of the same contents of the same contents of the same contents of the couple of the contents of the content

remain in San Diego, where her son Harry is attending school.

Lieutenant Commander Cushman, U.S.N., retired, has successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar and has opened a law office in San Diego. Mrs. Mason Jackson entertained at bridge Saturday complimentary to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jackson, of Coronado, and Mrs. Rhoades, whose husband has been ordered to Annapolis for duty. There were four tables, a dainty prize being awarded at each. Among the Army people present were Mrs. Stafford, wife of Major Stafford, Mrs. McManus and Mrs. Lohr. Lieutenant Lecocq, with a detachment of troops from Oalexico, arrived at Fort Rosecrans Tuesday. Capt. T. H. Koch, Lieuts. F. M. Hinkle and C. A. Lohr left Tuesday night for San Francisco for field service.

Major Thomas M. Du Frees, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Hotel del Coronado after an absence of several weeks along the coast. Dr. Bowman arrived Tuesday with the troops from Tia Juana and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Anderson.

With the return of the flagship California and the cruisers South Dakota and Pennsylvania quite a number of Navy belies have registered at the Hetal del Coronado and the coast.

Anderson.

With the return of the flagship California and the cruisers South Dakota and Pennsylvania quite a number of Navy ladies have registered at the Hotel del Coronado. Among those arriving Thursday were Mrs. Thomas, wife of Admiral Thomas; Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Cooke and Mrs. Page.

#### SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., March 10, 1911.

Great interest is being taken in the mobilization of the Army and Navy forces at this place. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of California, and his staff, among the first to arrive, have established headquarters in the old barracks near the foot of H street. Yesterday General Bliss, accompanied by Major George H. McManus, commandant at Fort Rosecrans; Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Capt. Frank K. Fergusson and Lieut. Arthur Poillon visited the proposed camp site on Point Loma and made an inspection of its location and sanitary qualifications, which were found satisfactory. Capt. James Longstreet is assisting Colonel Von Schrader in the preparation of the camp, which has been laid out with fourteen company streets for the 30th Infantry and ten company streets for the 8th Infantry, Major John R. Lynch, paymaster; Major Percy M. Ashburn, Med. Corps, and Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Sub. Dept., are all

## WEST POINT

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duty with the troops. Special trains this morning everal companies of Infantry and they were promptly

here for duty with the troops. Special trains this morning brought several companies of Infantry and they were promptly marched to their camp.

The cruisers California, South Dakota and Pennsylvania and the Pacific Torpedo Fleet have returned to San Diego waters, and the water front was a seene of activity yesterday as supplies were being sent aboard. Marines are expected to arrive here from Puget Sound and San Francisco, to be taken aboard the cruisers before they leave this vicinity. The return of the fleet has brought back to local hotels the wives of the officers, who had left here only a week or two ago for Northern points. Among these ladies at Hotel del Coronado are Mrs. Chaunecy Thomas, Mrs. O. D. Norton, Mrs. Rishworth Nicholson, Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, Mrs. Richard S. Douglas, Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent, Mrs. M. G. Cook and Mrs. John E. Page.

Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Hotel del Coronado after an absence of several weeks in the North. Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle this week took command of the detachment from the 28th and 115th Companies of Coast Artillery at Tis Juana, relieving Lieut. George H. Ruhlen, jr., who has been in command since the troops were first sent in the field. The detachments at Campo, Jacumba and Tecarte, in command of Lieut. Frank Drake, have been relieved by mon from Co. H. 8th Infantry, and will return to Fort Rosecrans. The Infantry at Campo and Jacumba are in command of Lieut. Leonard Baker, while Lieutenant Connolly is in charge of a detachment at Tecarte.

Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone arrived last evening at the head of a company of twenty-four officers who had attended the meeting of the Navy League at Los Angeles. In an interview he is quoted as saying that San Diego will be the permanent base of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet. At the Grant Hotel ad inner was served the officers and their wives, among the San Diegans dining with them being President John F. Forward, of the Chamber of Commerce; Secretary and Mrs. Frank J. Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Grank J. Belt

#### FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Saturday, March 11, 1911.

Notwithstanding the Lenten season, there has been a great deal of entertaining at Fort Wayne the past week. The "ladies' night" on Tuesday was, as usual, very popular and well attended, and on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Purcell gave a beautiful tea in honor of her sister, Mrs. Summers. The rooms were decorated with a profusion of white tulips, while the dining room was all in pink, the color scheme being carried out even in the refreshments. Mrs. E. E. Hatch and Mrs. Dichmann presided at the daintily appointed table, while Miss Rowalle assisted the hostess. There were many guests from town, in addition to all the officers and ladies of the post. That evening, following the moving picture show and band concert at the gymnasium, Lieutenant Parker entertained with a pop-corn party in his attractive bachelor quarters, when games were played until a late hour, and the guests included Misses Rowalle and Adams, Mesdames Summers, Kilburn, Purcell, and Lieutenants Purcell, Damm, Baker, Dunlop, Reinhardt and Jacob.

Major Hartsock had issued invitations for a theater party on Thursday night to see Marlowe and Sothern in "Hamlet," and, though he himself had left for San Antonio before the evening arrived, he insisted that the party should go on without him. Those enjoying his hospitality were Lieut, and Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Dichmann, Mrs. Summers and Lieutenants Archer and Reinhardt, and after the theater they all returned to Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell's quarters, where a delicious supper was served.

The hop on Friday night, at which Mrs. Yemans received, though strictly a post affair, was very enjoyable, and was preceded by several dinners, of which the largest was that given by Mrs. Yemans, when her guests were Miss Fitz-Patrick, Miss Rafferty and Miss Adams and Lieutenants Baker, Garrison and Damm. Mrs. Yemans was also the hostews at a very elaborate supper after the hop.

Lieut, and Mrs. Arnold returned last week from a two months' leave and were given a warm welcom

#### JACKSON BARRACKS

JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., March 13, 1910.

Early Tuesday morning, March 7, the first intimation of the movement of troops was given out when the 164th Co., C.A.C., commanded by Capt. Henry C. Merriam, was ordered to prepare immediately for departure to Galveston. Lieutenant Keeler was ordered to return from his duty of map making. Lieut. Frederick Hanna, on detached service at Fort St. Philip, was assigned to the 164th Co., and he and the eleven men on duty at St. Philip left there at four a.m. The command left Jackson Barracks at four o'clock on Wednesday, leaving New Orleans at five p.m. sharp. The 164th Co. was the first to arrive at Galveston and are in camp at Fort Crockett at present. Capt. Frank Lomax was ordered to inspect the Militia and left on Tuesday, returning to the post at intervals. Lieut. Guy B. Hanna left on Sunday for Tennessee for duty inspecting the Militia. Major William Vose, M.C., left with the 164th Co. for Galveston, and Dr. Holliday, M.R.C., is on duty at the post. On Friday Major Kephart received orders to report for duty at Fort Monroe on an examining board, so that when he leaves Lieutenant Williams and Dr. Holliday will be the only two officers left on the post. On Tuesday, March 7, Capt, and Mrs. Merriam gave a dinner in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Shultz. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Pitkin, of New Orleans, Major Kephart rand his sister, Mrs. Easby, Lieut. Guy B. Hanna and Col. C. W. Murphey. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Easby and Mrs. Shultz were guests of Colonel Murphey at the theeter. Miss. Hanna returned to her home in Detroit on Friday. Miss Scott, sister of Mrs. Fred Hanna, has been quite ill for several days, but is now able to be out. Mrs. Vose, who has recovered from her operation, is out again.

Mrs. Frank Lowax and Miss Bradford were guests at an elaborate luncheon in town on Thursday at the home of Miss Pearl White, Mrs. Merriam gave a Welsh rabbit party on Friday for Major Kephart, Mrs. Kephart, Mrs. Easby, Aire, Shaltz an

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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tained Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Hanna and Miss Bradford with a table of bridge.

Mrs. Shultz was the guest of honor at a large bridge party given by Miss Sproule, of New Orleans, on Saturday evening. She was given a dainty silver picture frame as a guest prize. Mrs. Eashy and Mrs. Merriam were also guests. Mrs. Merriam won the first prize, a handsome hat pin.

Major Kephart and Captain Lomax were guests at a luncheon on Saturday, given by the Militia officers of New Orleans. Major Kephart artended the banquet given by the citizens of New Orleans for Colonel Roosevelt on Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams are rejoicing over the birth of a little daughter early on Saturday morning. The little girl has been named Virginia Averill Williams.

On Sunday Major Kephart entertained Lieut. Guy B. Hanna and Dr. Holliday at dinner. Mrs. Lomax had one table of bridge on Thursday evening for Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Shultz and Miss Bradford. Afterward a delicious Welsh rabbit was made by Mrs. Lomax.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 13, 1911.

Much interest has been aroused at the post by the Texas maneuvers. Tuesday medical supplies enough to fill two boxcars were sent from here to Fort Sam Houston. Friday 200 recruits, in charge of Capts. F. W. Benteen and G. V. Rukke, left for the same post. Saturday 100 more men were sent there in charge of Lieut. J. B. Wilson. As a call for more recruits is expected, three extra drills each day have been instituted, to take place in the afternoon.

Friday night an enjoyable skating party in the gymnasium was given by the officers and ladies of the post. Miss Nake, of St. Louis, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Straub for the skating. Miss Anna Lockett, of Chicago, arrived at the post Saturday, and is to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole for the next two weeks. Miss Shields, of Highland Park, Ill, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Mann for the past month, left the post Sunday morning for Jackson Barracks, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Eugene Vose. Mrs. F. H. Quick, of Dalhart, Texas, arrived at the post Saturday to join her daughter, Miss Grace Quick, and visit her sister, Mrs. G. V. Rukke. Friday the bridge club met at Mrs. Quinlan's; prizes were taken by Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Errington and Miss Neeley. Miss Jewel Ridings, who is boarding in St. Louis, was the week-end guest of her uncle, Dr. Voorhies.

Col. H. M. Andrews, 1st Field Art., who has been on leave for the past four months, spent in New York and points of the East, whis on his way to Fort Sill stopped over in St. Louis for a day, and was the guest of Major and Mrs. Straub for dinner Thursday. Mr. William Robertson, of Montreal, Can., is at the post for a three weeks' visit to Captain Robertson.

Quite a severe storm struck St. Louis and vicinity on Monday night: it caused the Barracks and Broadway cars to cease running for half a day, as the power was cut off by the blowing over of many telegraph poles along these lines.

FORT MILES.

Fort Myer, Va., March 15, 1911.

Members of the racing committee of the Maryland United Hunts visited the post March 10 and were entertained at luncheon by Colonel Garrard, Major Foltz and Captains Barnhardt, Lindsay and Kirkpatrick. They afterward attended the drill in the riding hall and were most generous in their expressions of approval. oval

approval.

Miss Kirkpatrick, of Baltimore, was the guest of her uncle, Captain Kirkpatrick, last week. She returned to her home on Sunday. Miss Dickson, who has been visiting Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, left on Sunday for her home in New Orleans. Mrs. Shesherd, wife of Lieut. W. H. Shepherd, is confined to the house. Mrs. Tate, mother of Lieut. R. F. Tate, left on Friday for a visit to St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate spent Sunday at Mrs. Tate's home, Hampton, Va. Mrs. Lund, wife of Lieut. John Lund, entertained a few friends at supper on Sunday. Mrs. Payne, wife of Lieut. Brooke Payne, 3d F.A., left March 14 for San Antonio. Captain Smithers, 15th Cav., left on Tuesday for Parkesville, Md., to inspect the Militia.

Mrs. W. W. Whitside, who has been quite ill at a Washington hospital, is slowly improving, and it is hoped will soon return to the post. The son of Gen. Leonard Wood, who was operated upon for appendicitis while away at school, is now at home and much improved in health.

Pens for schooling horses over jumps have been erected at the post.

Miss Berry, daughter of Major L. G. Berry, entertained at

the post.

Miss Berry, daughter of Major L. G. Berry, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Miss Allen, of Fort Barran-

Miss Berry, daugnter of any constraints and the constraints are constraints and the constraints and the constraints are constraints.

#### BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., March 15, 1911.

Owing to the sudden death of Admiral Fremont last week the planned entertainments for the remainder of the winter season at the Charlestown Navy Yard are canceled, by order of Commander Nathan B. Twining.

The sending of the 2d Provisional Regiment to Texas for maneuvers has caused the temporary absence of Major William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., Major Robert U. Patterson, surgeon, U.S.A., Lieuts. Hiram Phillips, surgeon, John Rowe, Junnius Pierce, Charles Long, dentist, Fordyce Perego, Willett, Guy Lawrason, George P. Hawes and Virginius Clark from their respective posts in Boston Harbor.

Mrs. Chamberlaine and Mrs. Hawes were guests of Mrs. Lincoln on Monday.

Sergt. and Mrs. William Romig, of the 83d Co., at Fort Rovere, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, William Romig, jr.

jr. Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, of Fort Andrews, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James W. Lyon, of Fort Banks, this week. Mrs. William P. Wilson was the guest of Mrs. M. L. Brett, of Watertown Arsenal, on Saturday. Mrs. William Menges and son, of Fort Andrews. are in the Middle West. where Mrs. Menges will

spend six weeks with relatives. Miss Marie Long has returned from a visit to Fort Monroe, Fort Wadsworth and West Point. Mrs. Virginius Clark left Fort Warren on Monday to spend three weeks in Vermont.

Major and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, at Fort Strong, entertained charmingly at dinner on Friday. The favors anticipated Saint Patrick's day, and the table was decorated with daffodils. The guests were Dr. Charles Donlan, Miss Donlan, Capt. and Mrs. Jerses Long, Mrs. Sharpe, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, Dr. and Mrs. Wesson and Lieut. Guy Lawrason.

Mrs. George P. Hawes left Fort Warren Monday for New Jersey, where she will be the guest of friends until Lieutenant Hawes returns from the South. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson entertained Dr. and Mrs. Newton at dinner on Sunday, and Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig on Saturday.

The 83d Co. has received final orders to leave Revere for Strong on the 15th of next month. All removable property will be taken with them.

The Massachusetis Coast Artillery gave their annual reception and dance at the Cambridge Armory on Friday. Many of the officers of the M.V.M. have volunteered their services without pay if there is trouble in Texas.

Mrs. Thompson was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Newton on Sunday. Lieut. Francis Delano, of Fort Banks, was on sick report when orders came for the border and was unable to go. Owing to the shortness of company officers in this harbor, no one was detailed to take his place. Mrs. William Chamberlaine left Fort Warren on Monday for Monroe, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Coe until June. Lieut. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine left Fort Warren on Monday for Monroe, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Coe until June. Lieut. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine left Fort Warren on Monday for Monroe, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Coe until June. Lieut. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine left Fort Warren on Monday for Monroe, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Coe until June. Lieut. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine left Fort Warren on Monday for Monroe, where she will be the

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

EN.—Born at New York, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1911, to Mr. rs. Charles Kissam Allen, a son, grandson of Gen. Charles n. U.S.A.

COLEMAN.—Born to the wife of Capt. W. P. Coleman, 4th J. R. Inf., on March 7, 1911, a son, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

ELLIOTT.—Born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 26, 1911, Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, 9th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Elliott, a

daughter.

LOWE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Hixon Lowe, 28th U.S. Inf., on Monday, March 5, 1911, at Fort Snelling, Minn., a daughter.

McCREATH.—Born at Harrisburg, Pa., March 10, 1911, to the wife of Mr. Lesley McCreath, a daughter, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey, 29th U.S. Inf.

WEED.—Born on March 14, 1911, at New Brighton, Staten Island. a son. to the wife of Capt. Oscar D. Weed, late of the 9th N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, and late of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., arch 11, 1911, to Lieut. Charles L. Williams, C.A.C., and Mrs. illiams, a daughter, Virginia Averill.

#### MARRIED.

JAMES-WELCH.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., March 8, 1911, eut. Stanley L. James, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Imogene

SHAW-BARTLETT.—At New London, Conn., March 13, 1311, Major Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., and Miss Winifred Bartlett.

#### DIED.

DIED.

BANKS.—Died at New York city, on March 11, 1911, David Banks, son of the late David Banks and Harri-t Brenecke Lloyd, aged eightv-three years old, and father of Major David Banks, jr., N.G.N.Y.

jr., N.G.N.Y.

BROMWELL.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 15, 1911,
Mrs. Alice Brockenbrough Bromwell, reliet of the late William J.
Bromwell and daughter of the late O. H. Berryman, lieutenant
commander, U.S. Navy.
GORDON.—Died in San Francisco, Cal., March 11, 1911,
Mrs. Annie E. Gordon, wife of Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon,

GRAEME.—Died at his home, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 10, 1911, Thomas Graeme, father of the late Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U.S.N. U.S.N.

Graeme, U.S.N.

KUHN.—Died at Fort Leavenworth. Kas., March 17, 1911, Joseph Southard Kuhn, son of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kuhn, at the age of nine years.

MARSHALL.—Died at Cass Lake, Minn., March 10, 1911, Richard Matthew, son of G. E. and Bessie Scott Marshall, and grandson of Major George L. Scott, U.S.A., Fort Sill, Okla.

MORROW.—Died at Pittsburg, Pa., March 6, 1911, Mr. Joseph Caldwell Morrow, father of Lieut. Joseph Caldwell Morrow, father of Lieut. Joseph Caldwell Morrow, it., 23d U.S. Inf.

row, jr., 23d U.S. Inf.

PATTERSON.—Died at Austin, Texas, March 4, 1911, William J. Ballantvne Patterson, husband of Eleanor H. (Lay)

Patterson, and father of Major R. U. Patterson, U.S.A., and
Lieut. W. L. Patterson, U.S.A.

Lient. W. L. Patterson, U.S.A., and RANDOLPH.—Died at Columbus. O., on March 8, 1911, Laura Churchill, only daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. John Randolph, U.S.A., in the seventh year of her age.

SAFFORD.—Died at Union. N.Y., March † 1911, P.A. Engr. Levi T. Safford, U.S.N., retired.

SCOTT.—Died at Melissa, Texas, March 6, 1911, Capt. Thomas M. Scott aged eighty-seven, a veteran of the Mexican War and an officer of the Confederate Army; father of Major William S. Scott, U.S. Cav., A.G.

William S. Scott, U.S. Cav., A.G.
STANTON.—Died at Santa Barbara, Cal. March 15, 1911,
Pay Inspr. Josiah R. Stanton, U.S.N., retired.
THURSTON.—Died at New York city, March 13, 1911, Major
Walter A. Thurston, U.S.A., retired.
TOFFEY.—Died at Jersev City, N.J., March 13, 1911, John
J. Toffey, father of Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., 7th U.S. Inf., in
his sixty-seventh year.
WAGER.—Died on March 12, 1011, Cal. V.

WAGNER.—Died on March 12. 1911, Col. Henry Wagner, S.A., retired. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery, March 15,

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

ANNUAL MUSTERS, N.G.N.Y.

ANNUAL MUSTERS, N.G.N.Y.

Of the eleven regiments of the N.G.N.Y., located in Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York city, all show a loss in membership in the muster of 1911, just completed, when compared with the muster of 1910, except the 12th Regiment, which shows a net gain of ten, and also had the least number of absentees. The net losses were 7th Regt., 16; 8th Regt., 52; 9th Regt., 7; 13th Regt., 59; 14th Regt., 53; 22d Regt., 89; 23d Regt., 20; 47th Regt., 10; 69th Regt., 42, and 71st Regt., 14. The following table shows the figures of the musters of 1911 and 1910, which will be useful for the purposes of comparison:

7			-1911-			-1910	
		P.	Α.	Agg.	P.	A.	Agg.
7th	Regiment	873	11	884	889	11	900
8th	6.6	483	33	516	522	26	548
9th	4.6	630	22	652	641	18	659
12th	6.6	729	6	735	714	11	725
13th	4.4	957	7	964	1.017	6	1.023
14th	4.4	610	12	622	664	11	675
22d	4.5	638	37	675	753	11	764
23d	8.6	671	21	692	706	6	712
47th	4.5	596	23	619	618	11	629
69th	4.1	650	50	700	724	18	742
71st	84 -	838	99	860	850	24	874

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#### MONUMENTS MAUSOLEUMS

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9TH N.Y .-- COL. W. F. MORRIS.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

The 9th N.Y., Col. W. F. Morris, underwent its annual muster and inspection for the War Department and the state at the armory on the night of March 10. The inspection generally was very satisfactory, with the exception of the paper work. In the muster the regiment shows a slight falling off when compared to last year, there being 630 officers and men present and twenty-two absent, against 641 present and eighteen absent in 1910. The figures accordingly show a loss of eleven in the number present and seven in the aggregate membership. The 19th Company, Capt. G. A. Thompson, had all of its seventy-four members present. The following are the official figures:

	ang are s							•									Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field	and Staff					٠							٠	٠			12	0	12
Non-c	commission	ed	S	te	fi												3	0	3
Band																	27	0	27
13th	Company										i	ì		Ĺ		Ĺ	4.5	2	47
14th	8.4								٠.								61	3	64
15th	4.6																73	1	74
16th	4.6	** *															59	2	61
17th	6.6										ì			ì	ì	i	53	2	55
18th	* *						·						i				62	1	63
19th	4.4												ì		i		74	0	74
20th	4.6																49	3	52
21st	6.6																	3	58
22d	4.4																	5	62
																		-	

In the recent annual muster of the Nebraska National Guard ninety-eight officers and 906 men were present and twenty-two officers and 301 men absent. Adjutant General Phelps publishes an extract from the report of the state inspector, 1910, on the armory of Co. K, lat Infantry, Wymore, Capt. Jesse V. Craig, and the recommendation is made that the system of caring for property by this company be adopted by others. The report says, in part: "The armory is provided with ample storage and dressing rooms, by means of which all the property is kept in good condition, and in the armory, none of it being allowed away or used privately. The company also takes the best care of public property of any organization I have ever seen in the state, and their armory is the neatest and cleanest. This preservation of property is also carried to camp, each tent being provided with a locked box to which an non-commissioned officer carries the key, and in which all property is kept when not in use. This prevents frequent loss of property by theft in camp. These conditions are largely due to their paying the company quartermaster sergeant \$10 per month for the care of property and quarters. Because of this systematic care of property the captain and quartermaster sergeant find their duties easy to carry out and the state is saved from financial loss."

An instructive series of battalion drills has been ordered in

duties easy to carry out and the state is saved from financial loss."

An instructive series of battalion drills has been ordered in the 7th N.Y., by Colonel Appleton, whereby subordinate officers will be given opportunity to act in higher capacities. The drills will be held as follows: Cos. A. E and F. March 21; B and I., March 23; D. G and H. March 27, and C. K and L. March 29. Each battalion of three companies will be divided into six commands, and each battalion of two companies into four commands. The drill of the several battalions will include the ceremonies of review and parade, and the band will be present each night. Capt. De Witt C. Falls, regimental adjutant, who gioned the 7th as a private in Co. K. Jan. 27, 1886, and has served continuously ever since, has been commissioned a major by brevet for faithful. service of more than twenty-five years.

Co. A, of the 23d N.Y., has arranged a review for its excaptains for the night of March 22 at the armory. Among the ex-captains will be Gen. J. G. Story, Col. A. S. Bacon, Capt. A. S. Hart, Capt. E. F. Haviland, Capt. H. C. Everdell and Lieut. Col. C. Rasmus.

Four bowling alleys are now nearing completion in the armory

Four bowling alleys are now nearing completion in the armory of the 69th N.Y., and with the installation of several billiard and pool tables the members of the command will have extra attractions.

and pool tables the memoris of the memoris of the Mational Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. (March 13, WD.)

recorder of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. (March 13, W.D.)

The following officers of Militia, now in attendance at the garrison school at Fort McPherson, Ga. are authorized by the President to proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark, to complete the present garrison school term at that post: Col. Samuel I. McCantz. 2d Inf., Miss.; Capt. Charles N. Hulvey, 3d Inf., Tenn.: Capt. S. P. Walker, 3d Inf., Miss.; Capt. Robert J. Burnett, S.C., Miss.; Ist Lieut. Gordon A. Duncan, 3d Inf., Tenn.: St. Lieut. A. J. McBride, ir., Battery B. Field Art., Georgia. When it comes to describing the ball of Co. L., 54th Inf., Iowa N.G., held at Keokuk Feb. 27, 1911, the local papers exhaust themselves upon expression: "Extremely brilliant, superlatively beautiful, the most magnificent affair in a decade. It surpassed all expectations in point of elegance and unalloyed enjoyment for the nearly 500 ladies and gentlemen who formed the guest company of the city's proud military organization. To launch upon the luxuriousness of the details words seem inadequate to express the splendor of the affair. Not one appointment in the elaborate details of the ball was overlooked and from time of arrival until carriages the animated throng of grace and beauty reveled in the unceasing pleasures of the dance and accompanying diversities," etc. It is beyond the resources of military journalism to further describe such an affair and we shall not attempt it. The dance order was of artistic design and gave views in colors of soldiers in camp, on the firing line and in the ballroon.

The election for commander of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.J., vice Campbell, resigned, was held March 15 at the Union Logane.

attempt it. The united states was of attents and agree yellows in colors of soldiers in camp, on the firing line and in the ballroom.

The election for commander of the lat Brigade, N.G.N.J., vice Campbell, resigned, was held March 15 at the Union League Club, Jersey City, and Col. E. W. Hine, 1st Regt., was chosen without opposition. He joined the Guard in 1886 and served as colonel of the 2d N.J. Volunteers in 1898. He became colonel of the 5th Regiment in 1992.

Inspections of the Delaware Militia were directed by G.O. 7, A.G.O. Wilmington, Del., March 13, as follows: First Infantry—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D and F, Wilmington, Monday, April 3, at 8:15 p.m.; band at 6:45 p.m. Hospital Detachment, Wilmington, Tuesday, April 4, at 8:15 p.m.; Co. E. Newark, Tuesday, April 4, at 8:15 p.m.; Co. E. Newark, April 5, at 8:15 p.m.; Co. G, Dover, Thursday, April 6, at 8:15 p.m.; Co. B, Milford, Friday, April 7, at 8:15 p.m. The field and staff and non-commissioned staff will report for inspection with the organization nearest their homes.

Soundron A. Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., will be reviewed on March 25 by Governor Dix. The program for the evening will include parade, review, squadron drill, equitation drill drill by signal, mounted exercises, machine-gun detail and a tent drill. The annual military games of the Squadron will be held on the parade ground at Van Cortland Park on May 13.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Captain Sherry, will hold a masque and 166th street, New York city, Saturday night, March 25, commencing at 8:30 o'clock. Prizes will be awarded for the

most original and handsomest costumes and the event will be fully up to the standard for which the battery is celebrated. Gentlemen's wardrobe checks are fifty cents and ladies' twenty-five cents.

"The banquet of the 1st Infantry, Pa. N.G., to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., on the evening of April 19, in celebration of the fittieth anniversary of the organization, is being arranged on an immense scale. Fully 1,200 covers will be

Adjt. Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, in his annual report for the year ending June 10, 1910, recently issued, says there has been no change in strength of any consequence. The military forces of the state at this date consist of 204 commissioned officers and 2,890 enlisted men; total 3,094. The strength of the naval Militia is, officers

guence. The minitary forces of the state at this date consist of 204 commissioned officers and 2,890 enlisted men; total 3,094. The strength of the naval Militia is, officers four, enlisted men seventy-nine; total eighty-three. The following are extracts from the report:

The troops of this state are now supplied with three complete sets of uniforms, as follows: the cotton or khaki for summer service; the woolen or olive drab for winter service; the blue dress uniform for all ceremonial occasions. No attempt has been made nor will there be under the present authorities to equip the Militia of this state with the full dress uniforms, as it is not believed that the Militia needs them or that it serves any good purpose in connection with the work of the Organized Militia. All issues of clothing and equipment, owing to liberal Federal appropriations, are now drawn from the United States Government without expense to the state.

General Boardman commends the school work for officers, which consisted of a correspondence school course and three days' school work at Camp Douglas. Major John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., General Staff, U.S.A., Chief Instructor Army Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was detailed as instructor and he was placed in full charge of the work, "which," says General Boardman, "he conducted in an admirable way and in a manner most calculated to produce beneficent results to those taking part."

The United States Government has been very liberal in detailing officers of the Army as inspectors and instructors during the annual encampments. In 1909 three captains were detailed. Their services have been uniformly practical and helpful. The armory and camp inspections for the biennial period have been made, as in previous years, by Gen. Charles King, who has continued to maintain the high standard of efficiency which he has so consistently established during his many years of service in the state. His reports show in detail exactly what he has found to criticise or to praise throughout his various tour

#### COLORADO.

Colorado.

Colonel Carlile, the Inspector General of Colorado, has just completed his annual inspection of the troops of the state and reports organizations and property in excellent condition, and he prophesies that the annual inspection by U.S. Army officers will show the Guard of this state to be in much better condition than it has been for some years past, and that the Colorado troops compare most favorably with that of states having about the same sized Guard.

Notwithstanding the bitter and ignorant antagonism of some of the labor unions, two splendid Infantry companies asked to be mustered into the state Guard late in February in towns on the western border of the state. The companies are made up of young farmers, clerks and professional men, and each starts with a membership of sixty. Grand Junction and Delta are the locations of the new commands, and they will be designated Companies F and G of the 2d Infantry.

The drawings furnished organization commanders showing how to display the contents of a blanket roll for inspection, have been found of much use in the state inspections, and will undoubtedly be appreciated by the government inspectors. One of the newest officers of our Guard committed suicide in Denver on Feb. 7. He was Lieut, James K. Houghton, of Co. C. 1st Inf., and as a result of financial troubles ended his life with an Army revolver.

Rev. Jesse P. Martin, of Denver, has been made chaplain of the 1st Infantry. He was formerly a chaplain in the Pennsylvania Guard. Indoor shooting is now going on in the Guard and some excellent scores are being made. The final shoot will be held at Denver March 18, and it is probable that at least twenty-five teams will take part. Much regret is felt over the death, on March 1, of Col. W. W. Ferguson, who was formerly inspector general of our Guard, and who at the time of his death was department commander of the G.A.R. He died in Denver as a result of a very severe attack of pneumonia. Col. Zeph T. Hill, formerly C.O. of the 1st Infantry, suffered a seve

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

BARTON.—The statute relating to double salaries provides: ''No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500 shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice of the Senate.'' It is therefore allowable for an employee of the Q.M. Dept. whose yearly pay is below the limit named to also receive a monthly salary from the Post-Office Department as postmaster.

H. W. S.—Admission to the Army and Navy General Hos-

H. W. S.—Admission to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is governed by Army Regulations 1459-1462. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are admitted by authority of the Surgeon General when there are vacant beds. The expense is forty cents a day for subsistence.

H. A. W.—If you were honorably discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps Nov. 8, 1909, as of the first enlistment and re-enlisted in the Army within three months thereafter, you should have received a bonus of three months' pay, and be now carried in your second period.

R. S. L.—The bill to give Federal pay to the Militia did not pass. There is nothing at present to prevent a National Guardsman drawing his pay as a postal employee and his pay from the state for his National Guard duty.

F. H. W. asks: (1) When will the next examination for second lieutenants, U.S.M.C., be held? I took the preliminary examination for second lieutenant, U.S.M.C., in August, 1910, but as yet have received no information as to the final examination. (2) Car a person in the Navy take

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Napkins, 25	inches ** 6	6.50 Cloths,	2x21/2 yards	6.00
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Cloths, 54x5			2x31/2 yards	8.25

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the examination for second lieutenant, U.S. Army? Answer: (1) No date has been announced. Apply through the channel. (2) Not as an enlisted man under A.R. 28, but as a civilian under A.R. 34.

VIIIan under A.K. 34. CIVILIAN.—No dates have been announced for examina ons for appointments from civil life. Probably not before eptember or November. For circular apply to the War De

partment.

J. M.—We cannot supply the old examination questions asked for. Address the War Department for circulars and information pertaining to the civilian examinations, which usually occur in the fall. You could enlist in the Army and take the examination after two years' service, and still be within the age limit. See Army Regulations, Pars. 28 to 33.

A RECRUIT.—Sec. 1413, Revised Statutes, reads: "No officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever." Your wisest plan is to obey the order given you and complain through the channel if you think any injustice has been done you. The purchase price of discharge after one year's service is the travel allowance due you on discharge and \$120. See G.O. 13, 1909, W.D., for full particulars.

ticulars.

Z. Y. Z.—The fact that the man in the office keeps his hat on when you enter should have no influence upon your own action. If politeness prompts you to remove your hat, do so; you are not responsible for the other man's etiquette, and then, you know, the office man may be protecting his shining pate from a draft.

H. C. A.—Swords are not present.

H. C. A.—Swords are not prescribed for corporals. TROOP D.—Except the orders sending the 11th Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe to the Texas maneuver field, no orders have been given out that would indicate that this regiment was booked for any other post than Fort Oglethorpe in the near future. How long the troops will be required to remain in the Texas field it is not possible to predicate. GUNNER.—Regarding your claim for pension, address the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C. C. A. F. asks: Who wins? A bets that a soldier who deserts the U.S. Army in time of peace is not liable to apprehension and trial after five years. B bets that he is. Answer: Statute of limitation relieves him of liability two years after termination of enlistment in which he deserted.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1911.

Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Johnson, of Fort Baker, were visitors at the Presidio March 3. Capt. William A. Powell, Med. Corps, is a recent addition to the post. Lieut. W. E. Carleton, 30th Inf., has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where he took his examination for promotion.

Capt. John P. Spurr, C.A.C., has been on sick report for the past week. Major William W. Forsythe, 5th Cav., superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, has returned to the Presidio after a two months' leave. Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, who has been ill at the General Hospital, has returned home much improved. Col. Albert C. Blunt, retired, of New York, was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Apple at the Presidio March 2.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, 5th F.A., has returned from a three months' leave, accompanied by Mrs. Warfield and the children. Capt. Robert F. Woods, recently assigned to command of 38th Co., C.A.C., arrived last week and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Wheeler for a few days.

Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard, 30th Inf., will be married to Miss May Largen, daughter of Dr. T. J. Largen, on Wednesday afternoon, March 8, at Bliss place, Glendale, Cal.

The engagement of Capt. Charles Henry Harlow, of the U.S.S. California, to Mrs. Walter Scott Newhall, of Los Angeles, has been announced. Also that of Mrs. Emma F. Rumsey, widow of Capt. Lewis Rumsey, to Capt. William F. Creary, 3th Inf., now en route to China as quartermaster of the transport Buford. The wedding will take place at Monterey when Captain Creary returns from the Orient.

Mrs. John A. Darling, of San Francisco, gave an attractive luncheon on March 3 for Mrs.

Wisser. Among the guests were Mesdames Day, Gale, Dodge, Francis L. Payson, John McClellan, Isaac Requa, W. R. Smedberg and Charles St. J. Chubb. Miss Troup entertained the five hundred club Feb. 28 at Major O'Neil's. Mrs. Chappelear won a brass vase and Mrs. Corey oyster cocktail glasses. Mrs. Richsrdson, Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Johnson are new members. Mrs. Chubb will entertain the club on Tuesday afternoon, March 14. Quite a little excitement was caused Thursday morning by a fire at Colonel Wisser's quarters. The blaze, caused by a defective kitchen flue, was extinguished before it had done much damage.

fire at Colonel Wisser's quarters. The blaze, caused by a defective kitchen due, was extinguished before it had done much damage.

Capt. Louis Chappelear will be confined to his quarters for several weeks as the result of an injury to one of the leg muscles incurred while playing tennis. Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., is acting adjutant during his illness.

Mrs. Sidney Crissy, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, is visiting her sons, Lieut. Myron Crissy, of Fort Minled Scott, and Lieut. Dana Crissy, of Fort Miley. In her honor, Mrs. Myron Crissy netratined at bridge Friday afternoon, March 3. First prize, a tapestry pillow, was won by Mrs. Chappelear. Mrs. Derogisch won a beautiful vase and Mrs. Wertenbaker a brass paper knife. Among those present were Mesdames Frick, O'Neil, Apple, Chappelear, Corey, Crane, Wheeler, Johnson, Steele, Stopford, Carleton, Billingslea, Wertenbaker, Winslow, Baker, Misses Fulton, Troup and Seeley, Mrs. W. H. Brooks and Miss Brooks, of Fort McDowell, Mrs. Ebersole, wife of Dr. Ebersole, Marine Hospital Service, Mrs. Knight, of Fort Miley, Mrs. Junkin, mother of Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Caziarc, of Seattle, sister of Mrs. Corey, and Miss Wheeler, of San Francisco, niece of Captain Wheeler.

Mrs. Knowlton, wife of Capt, Joseph L. Knowlton, C.A.C., was successfully operated on for appendicitis last Monday at the General Hospital, where Captain Knowlton's mother, Mrs. Sophie L. Knowlton, died March 1. Much sympathy is felt for Captain Knowlton, who is here taking his examination for promotion, under these trying circumstances.

#### PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, March 10, 1911.

The first mobilization order received here was a telegram to Rear Admiral Cottman Tuesday evening to hurry all available Marines to San Diego. Within fifteen hours 210 Marines, under charge of Col. A. C. Doyen, Capt. W. W. Lowe and Lieutenants Smith, Nutting and Heffley, were ready for active duty and left on the H. B. Kennedy for Seattle, to take special train for San Francisco, thence on the Buffalo, south to San Diego. Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, who had just taken command of the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet two days previous, had brought the West Virginia and to San Diego. Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, who had just taken command of the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet two days previous, had brought the West Virginia and Maryland to the yard for coaling; and each vessel took on bunker capacities. Both vessels left Wednesday morning for the South, having temporarily abandoned the tests of the Pacific coast coals. Shortly after the cruisers left the collier Prometheus arrived from San Francisco to take on coal for the ships at San Diego. This brought out the fact that the Eastern coal is available except at the Puget Sound Yard. Here we have 54,000 tons of Pocahontas coal in reserve. It was expected that a cargo of 6,000 tons could be taken aboard the collier in five or six days, but with the vessel alongside the bunker it is found that her size and structure prevent speedy loading and that it will probably require two weeks' time. The collier Saturn, with a capacity of 2,500 tons, will arrive about Monday to take on coal for the ships in the South. It is now plainly evident that Puget Sound alone must supply the coal for all the cruisers in Southern waters, and they being at such a distance from the yard will probably require the services of merchant ships to carry the coal down the coast as fast as it is required.

The Legislature of the state of Washington has just made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the maintenance of the new Millitia for one year. Three branches of the Militia were organized provisionally about nine months ago and these men may be called into active service if required.



there until the end of next week. Her boilers are badly torn up and owing to delay in the arrival of the new parts from the East she will not be able to leave the yard before the middle of June.

Civilian shipkeepers were removed from the battleship Oregon Tuesday and Navy shipkeepers were placed aboard. Sixteen seamen from the Philadelphia, as a part of the skelenon crew, have taken charge of the vessel. It is now the intention to place the ship in ordinary condition in about one month, but Navy officers here say that she can be gotten ready for sea in about a week if the necessity arises.

The new naval hospital has been turned over to the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The hospital and kitchen equipment are yet to be installed and the hospital will not be ready for occupancy before July.

Asst. Naval Constr. I. I. Yates, recently of the Boston Navy Yard, arrived with his family Wednesday and reported for duty. Asst. Naval Constr. George C. Westerrelt, who has been on leave in Texas, returned to duty Monday.

Ensign C. G. Davy, of the Colorado, was transferred to the West Virginia Wednesday as aid to Rear Admiral W. H. Southerland. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. M. Simmers expected to leave March 9 for the East coast, out owing to the serious illness of their little son Clayton have been delayed for several days. Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell and family and Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Campbell will occupy the new double quarters in the yard Aprill. The new quarters for Marine officers, under construction at the west end of the yard, are advancing rapidly.

Mrs. Cottman, wife of the commandant of the yard, held her reception Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Robertson presided over the coffee urn and Mrs. Beuret poured tea. Lieutenant S. H. Lawton returned Monday from Mare Island, where he had taken the examination for promotion. Mrs. Lawton is renewing acquaintances here, where she resided for two years as the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Stacy Botts. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret entertained at dinner Tuesday for Dr. and

#### MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Cal., March 8, 1911.

Not since the days of the Spanish-American War has there been the excitement at Mare Island that has been the case here since the arrival of the orders for movements in connection with mobilization of the Navy and Army with a view to the disturbed conditions in New Mexico. The officers expected to go from here are Capts. Frank J. Schwable, Frank E. Robards and Charles T. Westcott, jr.; Lieut. Paul A. Capron, U.S.M.C., and P.A. Surg. Herbert S. Kelley. Lieut. Allen Reed, assistant to the inspection omicer, Comdt. Hugh Rodman, received telegraphic orders March 7 to re-Lieut. Allen Reed, assistant to the inspection oneer, country, thugh Rodman, received telegraphic orders March 7 to report at once as executive officer of the gunboat Yorktown, taking the assignment made vacant by the detachment of Lieut. Comdr. Edison E. Scranton, who was sent to the hospital for treatment the day previous, after having been attached to the ship as executive and ordnance officer for only a couple of weeks.

attached to the ship as executive and ordnance officer for only a couple of weeks.

For her marriage to Capt. Jay McClay Salladay Saturday, March 11, Miss Ruth Simons has selected her sister, Miss Emily Simons, as maid of honor, while the brideamaids will be Miss Virginis Dickins and Miss Marie English, the latter of Vallejo. Ensign Harold Bowen, of the Hopkins, is to act as best man, while the ushers were to have been Capt. Frank J. Schwable, Lieut. Paul A. Capron, P.A. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt and Lieutenant Long. Tuesday evening, March 7, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester entertained at a pretty dinner complimentary to Miss Simons and her fiance, those asked to meet them being Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, Miss Emily Simona, Miss Radgerson, Condr. Clarence Stone, of the Buffalo, and P.A. Surg. James A. Woodward, of the hospital staff.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo were complimented guests at a dinner presided over by Mrs. Charles M. Ray on Wednesday, bridge following. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester and Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Reed.

Lieut. Samuel L. Graham received news last week of the death of his brother, which occurred in Pennsylvania. Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox, sick for the past couple of months, has resumed his duties as aid to the commandant. Lieut. W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C., who has reported for duty aboard the West Virginia, at Bremerton, was accompanied North by his mother and sisters, the Misses Ruby and Charlotte Hoyt. Lieut. F. T. Evans, U.S.M.C., is under treatment at the naval hospital.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm has returned from San Francisco. The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met at the quarters of The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met at the quarters of The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met at the quarters of The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met at the duarters of The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met at the capt.

Lieut. F. T. Evans, U.S.M.C., is under treatment at the havai hospital.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm has returned from San Francisco. The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met at the quarters of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Ruhm this week, when Capt. Jay M. Salladay captured the prize. The players included Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Reed, Miss Ruth Simons, Lieut. Milton S. Davis and Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border. Capt. C. B. T. Moore was a visitor to the yard last week and was warmly greeted by old friends. Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Parker, under treatment at the naval hospital for some little time, is to leave for his home in the East to await orders.

Aboard the gunboat Yorktown Tuesday Ensign Charles C. Windsor entertained at dinner. Mrs. Edison E. Scranton,

who was to have chaperoned the affair, was prevented by the illness of Lieut. Comdr. Scranton and her place was taken by Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson and Mrs. Mary Turner. Ensign Windsor's guests included Miss Emily Simons, Miss Virginia Dickins, Miss Rath Hascal, Miss Lucy Matthews, Asst. Paymr. P. T. M. Lathrop, Ensign Thomas and P.A. Surg. Herbert Kelley.

Announcement of the large appropriation of \$807,000 for the improvement of the Mare Island channel during the coming year has created much gratification here, and officers interpret it as a sign that Mare Island is to become the naval base for the Pacific when the opening of the Panama Canal brings a battleship fleet to these waters.

Lightship No. 70, which, year in, year out, dues duty outside the Golden Gate, came up to the navy yard on Monday afternoon and will remain here for a couple of months, receiving some much needed repairs.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., March 14, 1911.

Preparations are going on apace here for the departure of the 2d Battalion, 24th Infantry, to the Philippines. As has been stated, the battalion will entrain for San Francisco on May 30 and board the transport on June 5. It is probable that Major Taggart will be in command.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. Alexis R. Paxton to colonel means that he will retire as post commander and be transferred to some other regiment. Notice of the promotion was received on March 10 and Colonel Paxton was the recipient of congratulations from officers and personal friends. Colonel Paxton's Army record is unique, in that he is one of few men who were in the Civil War and yet not a part of the Army. Colonel Paxton's father was on the personal staff of Major Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland. His kinsman, Major Gen. W. D. Whipple, was chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland. He was present, when fifteen years oid, at the siege of Atlanta, in the summer of 1864, and frequently accompanied General Thomas in rides about the fortifications of the investing forces. He was also at the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, serving as a Volunteer, though not enlisted. Had he been enlisted Colonel Paxton would now be eligible to retirement as brigadier general. After engaging in business for a time at his home in Pennsylvania Colonel Paxton was appointed by President Grant in 1877 a second licutenant in the Regular Army, being assigned to the 15th Infantry. He served in the Indian campaigns in the Southwest in 1880, and was also in the Northern Dakotas with his regiment. When the Spanish-American War broke out captain Paxton was on detached service with the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was named as mustering officer for the Pennsylvania Colonters, performing that duty during 1898. He rejoined his regiment in 1899, served a year in C...a, returned to the United States early in 1900 and was then sent to the Philippines. He served in several parts of the isl

transfer to the 24th Infantry and his assignment as post commandant at Fort Ontario. He was in command of the 24th Infantry during the maneuvers at Pine Camp last summer.

Another recent promotion that interests this post is that of Capt. Archibald C. Cabaniss to be major. Captain Cabaniss took the examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth recently and returned to the post March 14. He has been retired at his own request owing to ill health. Major Cabaniss will remain at the post for several weeks. He and his charming wife have been very popular wherever he has been stationed. The Major is one of the veteran officers of the 24th Infantry, having been with the command longer than any other officer except Capt. I. C. Jonks.

Notice has been received here that the 24th Infantry, william McKinley. This is one of the most modern posts in the entire islands and the officers and men are pleased.

Second Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, Co. F. 24th Inf., has been discharged from the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., and ordered to this post for duty. It is expected that he will soon be promoted to first lieutenant and it is the hope of his friends that he will be appointed to the incoming regiment at this post and thus remain here. Lieutenant Malloy suffered a fracture of his arm several months ago at Pine Camp by a fall from his horse and recently had a second injury.

The 24th will be replaced by the 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry, which will come here late in the fall; in the meanime the post will be in charge of a civilian caretaker, or will be garrisoned by a company from some nearby post.

Sergt. Oscar Burkhard, who has just completed eighteen years of service in the Army and expects to re-callist, will probably remain here during the term of his new enlistment. He is married and has an interesting family. He is a member of the Oswego Liederkranx and prominent in the Oswego German Alliance.

The announcement of the retirement of Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges was received here with interest. General Hodges du

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 12, 1911.

Miss Dora Winn, of San Francisco, was honor guest at a tea given Tuesday by Mrs. T. G. Hanson. Mr. James Taylor, brother of Mrs. Willis Uline, and wife, have returned to

brother of Mrs. Willis Ullie, and wall,
New York city.

Construction of the Metropolitan Avenue Drive, at a cost
of \$50,000, will commence at once and will take about two
years to complete. The plans call for artistic lamp posts,
shade trees and sidewalks. With Sheridan Drive and Riverside Drive the completed system will form a boulevard of

some fifteen miles.

Mrs. Burrell C. Allen and her little son Burrell C., ir., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Willis C. Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., have left for Norfolk to join Lieutenant Allen, U.S.N. Capt. W. F. Grote, who is attending the Arny Service School, has been called to Cleveland to see his daughter, Miss Margery Grote, seriously ill at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. John Mason and Miss Merry Mason, of Platte-City, Mo., were here for the Chambers-Rowe wedding.

Mis. T. H. Slavens and Mrs. James Normoyle were among the guests at a bridge party given in the city by Mrs. Omar Abernathy in the city. An attractive dinner was given Monday, March 6, by Lieut, and Mrs. Arthur Carter for Major and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut, and Mrs. Arthur Carter for Major and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut, and Mrs. Virgil Peterson, Miss Jervey and Colonel Bullard. Miss Jean Mead, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Lieut, and Mrs. Royden Beebee, Lieut, Alfred A. Hickox has gone to Monterey, Cal., to visit relatives. Mrs. C. C. Clark is in Arizona spending a month with her narants.

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eral Crowder, are guests of Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson. Mrs. Reed and the Misses Reed have left for their home in Tolede after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Kirkland. Mrs. Mallory, wife of Colonel Mallory, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Noliver Robinson. Mrs. Kennedy, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Noliver Robinson. Mrs. Kennedy, guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Major Griffith, Major Noble, Capt. Merch B. Stewart, Mrs. William Cruikalank and Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards. Miss Cargo has returned to her home in Clincinnati from a winter with Major and Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens. Miss Jessie Ecker is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Normoyle. Major W. T. May, 15th Inf., who has been attending the wedding of Miss Chambers and Lieutenant Rowe were Miss Rose Balfur, of Rayville, La.; Mrs. John T. Mason and Miss Merry Mason, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cockrill and Mr. Warren Mitchell, of Platte City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Webster Littlefield, U.S.N., have returned to Kansas City after a most enjoyable stay in Washington, D.C.

Orders for the movement of the 13th Infantry and 3d Battalion of Engineers reached the post at 11:10 a.m. Tuesday. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough was left in command of the 13th Infantry and the Engineers were in command of Major M. L. Walker. The soldiers carried ninety rounds of ammunition, with 120 rounds per man in the combat train. The troops were ready long before railroad transportation could be secured, and it was not until 2 o'clock Thursday morning that entraining was completed. Household furniture from the officers' quarters was packed for storage. Officers had many preparations made for the tript to the Philippines and by night nearly all of the homes were dismantled. Horses, mules and pontoon boats were rushed to the cars. Everything is very quiet at the post. Many of the families of the officers are preparing to leave.

Captain Knight, recruiting officer in Kansas City, Mo., was the guest Wedensday of Capt. and Mrs. Bolter Proposition of th

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., March 9, 1911.

The usual bimonthly hop given by the officers and ladies
Friday evening was a jolly affair in every detail, Capt. and
Mrs. Price receiving. A good many society people from Del
Monte, Pacific Grove and Monterey were in attendance. The
hop given by the Presidio Social Club at the assembly hall
Tuesday evening, March 7, was a grand success in every
way. Major Edwin A. Sherman's complimentary remarks to
the 8th Infantry this week, and his description of a noncommissioned officer of the 8th who attained great fame, are
highly appreciated.

way. Major Edwin A. Sherman's complimentary remarks to the 8th Infantry this week, and his description of a noncommissioned officer of the 8th who attained great fame, are highly appreciated.

There will be a field meet here next Thursday, March 16; all the companies of the 8th Infantry will take part. The judges of the meet will be Lieuts. W. S. Widdifield, W. R. Baker and B. H. Pope; timers, Lieuts. E. J. Bracken, E. M. Morton, W. J. Davis, A. B. Van Wormer, F. L. Minnigerode, R. A. Jones, W. E. Hobson and B. G. Olsmith, J. A. McGrath, F. F. Scowden, W. R. Connolly, 8th Inf.; Lieuts. S. A. Howard, H. C. K. Muhlenberg and A. H. Hobley, 30th Inf.; Lieut. T. S. Moorman, 8th Inf., will be the announcer. There will be all kinds of Army field events, except wall scaling, which has been abolished in the regiment, as several of the men were injured at the last meet.

Mrs. J. C. Walker has returned to her home in San Antonio, Toxas, during her husband's aviation detail in San Diego, Cal.

Battalion and regimental parades have been suspended during the heavy gale and downpour of rain, which is still raging. Cos. A and H, of the 8th Infantry, left Sunday morning at 7 o'clock by special train for the Mexican boundary. For the past two weeks these two companies have been in readiness, waiting for the order that was received Saturday, March 4, by Colonel Mason to proceed to Calexico. The two companies have a full complement of officers; Captain Evans in command, with Captain Griffiths, Lieutenants Bracken, L. T. Baker, Scowden, Connolly and Lieutenant Dravo with the pack train. This is not the first experience the 8th have had in Mexico, for in 1846 the whole 8th Infantry fought throughout the Mexican War and was in the City of Mexico when peace was declared.

Lieut. S. W. Widdifield and Mrs. Widdifield and children will leave next month for a pleasant visit with his mother in Honolulu. Mrs. W. M. Wight entertained at a handsome tea on Friday. The house was ornately decorated with a prevision of spring flowers. Among those

by Mrs. Clara Moller for Miss Burns, Mrs. Ripley, Miss Baile, of Seattle, Lieutenants Scowden, Minnigerode and Jones. Mrs. Murray, of Monterey, extended hospitality to several ladies of the post on the afternoon of the 5th, when she presided as hostess at bridge. Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Christie each received a silver basket as a prise.

Co. H. 8th Inf., reached Tia Juana, Cal., opposite Tia Juana, Lewer California, Tuesday morning to perform patrol duty on the boundary line. The company consists of sixtyive men in command of Capt. H. V. Evans. A company in command of Captain Griffiths, 5th Inf., also reached Calexico the same day and will do guard duty along the line from that place.

The entire state of California is delugad with a second contract of the same of

they men in command of Capt. H. V. Evans. A company in command of Captain Griffiths, 8th Inf., also reached Calexico the same day and will do guard duty along the line from that place.

The entire state of California is deluged with a rainstorm. Many streets in Monterey and Pacific Grove are ruined, houses flooded, street car lines to the post stopped by the depth of the water in the streets. Other damage was done by the terrific windstorm uprooting eight of the largest trees in the garrison.

The Thursday Afternoon Club met at Mrs. M. B. Stewart's, when five hundred and refreshments were enjoyed by Mesdames Mason, Norman, Price, Brown, Kalde, Twyman, Van Wormer, Davis, Gracie, Miss Charters and Miss Creary. Colonel Mason Tuesday night March 7, received orders directing ten companies of the 8th Infantry, two companies of the 30th Infantry, and Machine-Gun Platoon, in command of Lieutenant Twyman to leave at once for the Mexican border. In the barracks of the various companies all was hurry. The men, cheerfully embracing an opportunity to take to the field as a change from the hundrum of barrack life, set to with a will. Capt. Edwin Bell R.Q.M., summoned all his aids and he with his men worked all night. The only hitch was the failure to get transportation for the troops. High water, landslides and other havoc wrought by the terrific rains of Monday tied up the Southern Pacific R.R., making it impossible to get trains through until late Wednesday evening, when they were taken to San Francisco, marched across the city to the Ferry Building, where they again entered the cars and sent on their way. Dr. Sanford Mason, son of Col. O. W. Mason, is now in charge of the post lospital and will care for the sick in the garrison during the absence in Mexico. We are glad to learn Dr. Sanford Mason, son of Col. O. W. Mason, is now in charge of the post hospital and will care for the sick in the garrison during the absence of the troops.

Mrs. Hall has sufficiently recovered from a severe attack of pleuriny to be able to sit

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

HAWAHAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., March 3, 1911.

Major and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake gave a beautiful dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Macomb Friday evening. The house was decorated with beautiful roses and maidenhair fern. After the dinner the guests enjoyed several rubbers of bridge. Others present were Major and Mrs. Kennedy and Major and Mrs. Samuel L. Dunning. The Wednesday Bridge Club was entertained on Washington's Birthday by Mrs. Frederick Ramsey, a charter member of the club. Mrs. Arthur Marix won the first prize, a pair of brass vases, and Mrs. Winters won the second, a quaint Chinese lantern. Among those who enjoyed Mrs. Ramsey's hospitality were Mesdames Marix, Pardee, Winter, Chapman, Putnam, Sheely and Smith.

Mrs. E. E. Winslow, of Fort de Russy, gave a beautiful Japanese luncheon Tuesday, Feb. 28. The table was beautifully decorated in red and white carnations. Those present were Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. John S. McGrew, Mrs. Johnston, of Fort Shafter; Mrs. Ward, of Fort de Russy, Mrs. John T. Warren and Mrs. Johnston, of Colorado.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Williams entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Clark at dinner Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Marix gave a dinner party in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Charles K. Van Vleck, of Hudson, N.Y., who are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Roy Smith, Mrs. Clarissa Boedefeld, Miss Kathryn Stephens, Lieutenant Parsons, U.S.M.C. Dr. and Mrs. Van Vleck will remain in Honolulu until the middle of April.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Sidney Haight, of Leilehua, and children have been spending several days in town. The departure of Major William Hart, U.S.A., will leave a void in the social circles of Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Turner, of Fort Ruger, are rejoicing over the arrival of a little girl, born on Washington's Birthday.

The Service Bridge Club met Monday at the ladies' annex of the University Club. Mrs. Charles Clark was the efficient hostess for the day. There were two tables of hearts and about seven of bridge. Mrs. Wallace won the first heart prize, a handsome Canto

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

FORT SHERIDAN.

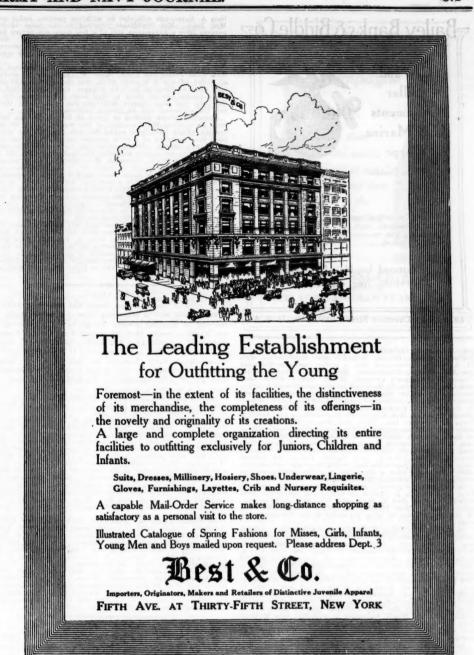
Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 7, 1911.

The Superior Minstrel Company entertained the post Thursday evening with an up-to-date performance that filled Fort Sheridan Theater. The audience enjoyed the original jokes, pleasing songs and comedy of the good old-fashioned black-face kind. High-class vaudeville was introduced. Manager Gooch has the new electrical stage spot light in good running order.

Manager Gooch has the new electrical stage spot light in good running order.

Exchange Officer T. B. Seigle is back, having successfully passed the examinations at Fort Leavenworth for promotion. Lieut. M. Lanza was acting exchange officer during the absence of Lieutenant Seigle. Corpl. Sandy Grant has been detailed as a teacher in the post school. Privates McGuire and Stearns, of the Hospital Corps, are taking examinations for promotion to sergeants first class. Corpl. E. A. Woodward, Co. D. 27th Inf., has purchased his discharge and accepted a position with the Chicago Telephone Company. Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., 15th Cav., has purchased a new saddle horse and is one of the best riders in the post. During the difficult hurdle jumping in the riding hall Mr. Patton is accustomed to perform a feat before directing the enlisted men to try it. Lieut. S. M. Rumbough is another officer who can jump a horse over a high hurdle. Colonel Pitcher is considering the purchase of a fine Kentucky-bred saddle horse for the summer work. Rairus, the powerful horse that carried the Colonel successfully through two ninety-mile test rides in Cuba and two ninety-mile test rides in the United States, has seen its best days. Lieut. R. E. O'Brion has purchased the private mount of Lieutenant Maddox.

The first indication of summer work was observed when



Captain Saville got a train ready this week to carry two escort wagons and necessary stock to Sparta, Wis., the outfit to be used in connection with the building of the range for the Field Artillery.

The troops of this command are looking forward to a military tournament in Chicago, in addition to the regular marches and maneuvers. In spite of cold weather Chief Musician Savoca, with the 27th Infantry band, played a successful open air concert for Captain Ryan and his bride on the occasion of the reception given at Lieut and Mrs. Broadhurst's.

hurst's.

Dr. Blanchard has resumed his duties at the post hospital after temporary duty at Fort Thomas for several weeks.

Martin Colleran, recently promoted to battalion sergeant major, 2d Batin., 27th Inf., has earned his promotion by hard work and close attention to his duties. He has been on duty at post headquarters, in charge of the record system, and has taught in the enlisted men's school at night, instructor of the advanced classes, for the past three winters.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 13, 1911.

Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, was given a reception at the residence of Col. William L. Pitcher. Among those present were Col. E. T. Brown, with the officers of the headquarters of the 5th Field Artillery; Col. H. S. Bishop with the officers of the 3d Squadron of the 15th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox, with the medical officers; the officers of the 27th Infantry and ladies of the post. Music was furnished by the 27th Infantry orchestra.

Although this post has not yet been called upon for troops

fantry and ladies of the post. Music was furnished by the 27th Infantry orchestra.

Although this post has not yet been called upon for troops for the Mexican border, the commanding officer has had necessary preparations made. At the Saturday inspection every man was properly equipped for field service. Transportation stock and wagons are in condition for active service. Many ex-soldiers visit the post with the intention of immediately applying for enlistment as soon as orders to go are received. Recruiting officers in Chicago have had many applications from men who desire to enlist.

The explosion of the plant of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, at Pleasant Prairie, Wis., twentyfive miles distant, shattered some of the glass in the buildings of this post.

George W. Howe, son of Major Howe, has obtained a clerical position with the North Shore Electric Light Company, at Waukegan, Ill.

Capt. H. F. Reed, 5th Field Art., had his battery out with the remodeled equipments the other day. Creditable work was done at the Rock Island Arsenal, where all the saddles were fitted with new quarter straps and hoods. With all worn and old parts of the harness replaced the battery equipment has the appearance of being all new.

At the concert, moving picture and amasteur vaudeville entertainment given for the soldiers in Fort Sheridan Theater last Tuesday evening, Chief Musician Savoca introduced "The Musician of the Forest" with good effect. He had

members of that band stationed in the gallery and hallways, from which the various musical parts were produced with excellent results. Chaplains Rice and Murphy announced a similar entertainment for Tuesday, March 21. Chaplain Murphy will hold a Lenten service every Friday evening during this holy season in the post chapel.

The post library has been augmented by the addition of books from the library of the abandoned post of Fort Thomas, Ky., which have been distributed to the post libraries in the Department of the Lakes. Capt. C. F. Crain, commissary officer of Fort Sheridan, has donated another assortment of technical books to the library. The post librarian will be glad to receive any kind of text or story books for the use of the soldiers. Books of travel, art, or the sciences, new or old, are wanted. Old school books are often asked for by men who are studying for promotion or for the Civil Service.

### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., March 14, 1911.
On Saturday evening, March 11, Miss Elyabeth Little entertained with five hundred in honor of her house guest, Miss Margaret Burchnal, of Glendale, Ohio. Others present Miss Margaret Burchnal, of Glendale, Ohio. Others present were Misses Ada Cunningham, Virginia Gerhardt, Frances Burlinson, Frances Rockwell, Lieuts. C. R. Lewis, W. J. Fitzmaurice, F. M. Kennedy, G. R. Catts, L. C. Rockwell and J. H. Stutesman. A pretty fan was presented to Miss Gerhardt for high score and Lieutenant Lewis received a cigar

hardt for high score and Lieutenant Lewis received a cigar holder.

Lieut. John B. De Lancey, with Mrs. De Lancey and their two children, returned Monday from a three and a half months' leave spent in Fairbury, Ill., with Mrs. De Lancey's father, Judge Carrithers. Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell have as their house guest Mrs. C. A. McGervey, cof Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. F. W. Coleman, sr., mother of Capt. F. W. Coleman, has arrived to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman for several months. Mrs. Coleman has been at Fort Monroe, Vs., for the past year with her daughter, Mrs. Carter, wife of Capt. C. C. Carter, General Staff. Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. George B. Jones, Med. Corps, who has been ill in St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, for three weeks, returned home Saturday and is convalescing rapidly. Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained at tea on Tuesday for Misses Cunningham, Burlinson, Gerhardt, Rockwell, Burchnal, Lieutenatts Catts, Rockwell, Fitsmaurice, Kennedy and Eichelberger. Mrs. John B. Schoeffel entertained with a beautiful bridge party on Monday afternoon for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Miss Lilly Blackford, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. J. D. Cunningham, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Miss Margaret Burchnal and Mrs. H. E. Marshburn. The prises were pretty potted plants. Refreshments were served after the cards. Mrs. Conry, wife of Lieut. O. F. Conry, left Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. H. C. White, for their home in Chambersburg, Pa., where she will remain while Lieutenant Conry is with the regiment in Texas.

Mrs. W. L. Reed gave a pretty card party on Wednesday

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Cap Ornaments, each,........ 8
Miniature size, mounted as scarf-

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for Mesdames Allderdice, Gowen, Cunningham, Helmick, Forbes, Coleman, Greene, Schoeffel and Marshburn. Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained with a bridge luncheon Thursday for Mrs. John J. Cunningham, Mrs. C. R. Williams, of Indianapolis; Mesdames Coleman, Mason, Gowen, Frier, Reed and Helmick. Mrs. F. W. Coleman entertained with a bridge luncheon Friday for Mesdames Cunningham, Coleman, Gowen, Greene, Helmick, Allderdice and Schoeffel. Lieut. Ernest E. Sarrow, Phil. Scouts, was the guest on Tuesday of Lieut. George B. Jones, Med. Corps. He is spending a four months' leave at Lebanon, Ind. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, with their two children, arrived Friday and will be house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Carter is a sister of Captain Coleman. Captain Carter has been detailed on the General Staff and is en route to Honolulu for station. Brigadier General Stokes, N.G.N.Y., with Captain Collins, 2d Indiana Inf., visited the post Saturday, called upon the commanding officer and later took a long ride over the reservation, accompanied by Lieutenant Marshburn.

Miss Katharine Barnett, of Indianapolis, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram on Friday and Saturday. Miss Lloyd Frier has gone to Bardstown, Ky., to visit Miss Margaret Druein. Miss Margaret Burchnal, of Glendale, Ohio, is the house guest of Miss Elysabeth Little for about two weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram gave a beautiful birthday

is the house guest of Miss Elysabeth Little for about two weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram gave a beautiful birthday party Friday afternoon for their daughter, Dorothy Anne, who was four years old. An impromptu reception was held on the lawn back of the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick Saturday afternoon, when all the children on the post assembled to dedicate a large playhouse which Captain Helmick recently had constructed for his young son George. The house was built by the artificer of Co. A, and is a model one, with windows, doors and chimney, and was placed in position on the lawn Saturday morning. Word spread quickly among the children and by 2 p.m. twenty-three had assembled from all parts of the post. Georgic Helmick made an excellent host and finally succeeded in crowding nine children into the house at one time. Mrs. Helmick appeared upon the scene later and completed the dedicatory exercises by serving lemonade and cakes to the youngsters.

Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger was the host at a delightful dinner at the Officers' Club Friday for Mrs. J. J. Cunningham, of New York, and Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen. Lieut. A. J. White left the post Monday for Fort Leavenworth to take his examination for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant.

Mrs. John J. Cunningham and daughter Ada, of New York, who have heave visiting Mrs. James B. Goven sister of Mrs.

take his examination for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant.

Mrs. John J. Cunningham and daughter Ada, of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. James B. Gowen, sister of Mrs. Cunningham, left Friday morning for an extended trip West. Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell is visiting relatives in Kansas City during the absence of the troops. Mrs. E. B. Breckinridge and sister-in-law, Miss Margret, have returned from

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 11, 1911. In compliance with orders received Monday the 15th Infantry left Fort Douglas on Tuesday afternoon and made the long hike to the Denver and Rio Grande station. Leaving the post at 4:30, Colonel Scott leading, the march to the station was made in one hour and fifteen minutes, and the way was lined from the reservation to the train with the people of the town to wave a friendly farewell. Hundreds were at the station to see them off, the ladies of the garrison having been taken down in automobiles by their town friends or having made up parties to watch the preparations and to say good-by. The regiment occupied three sections, the third carrying the mules, the officers' horses and the machine guns. The loading of the mules and horses took up all the early evening, so that it was after 8 o'clock when the first of the long hike to the Denver and Rio Grande station, Leaving

carrying the mules, the officers' horses and the machine guns. The loading of the mules and horses took up all the early evening, so that it was after 8 o'clock when the first of the three trains pulled out. The trip was made on good time and safely all through to Texas.

Capt. F. W. Rowell, alone of all the officers, remained at the post, with about thirty men, but the order has already come for him to be ready to be relieved as soon as a carataker can be sent. The officers who were on leave have all returned to their regiment.

The ladies of the garrison are busy packing, with the help of the small remnant left under Captain Rowell, and before many days most of them will be in 'marching order' themselves. Mrs. Scott left to-day with her father. James T. Powers, for North Dakota, where she will remain for the time being with her children. Miss Ward, who has been with the Scotts, will go home to San Francisco. Mrs. Holley will take apartments in Salt Lake City until she learns whether Lieutenant Wainwright is to be ordered away from Fort Yellowstone, and in that case she will go to her daughter, Mrs. Wainwright, who has just left for her new home. Mrs. Bryan Conrad and her baby daughter will join Mrs. Conrad's father and sister. Mr. Geddes and Mrs. Dunbar. in Los Angeles. Mrs. Willis Uline and her children will go to Leavenworth to visit her parents. Mrs. T. R. Harker will remain here till the close of school anyway, but Miss Genevieve Hoffman, who has been there with her mother, will go to Leavenworth to stay with her grandparents. Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott will join her mother in Portland, Ore. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Go A. Wieser goes to Oakland to visit her brother and sister. Mrs. C. L. Sampson has moved downtown to be with Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, while Mrs. Wil-

liam A. Cavenaugh will also be with her parents, Judge and Mrs. Zane. Mrs. Huddleson returned to the home of her parents after a honeymoon trip of a few days, not having had a chance to unpack her trunk in her new quarters. Mrs. Cook and her mother will remain at the post for the present, as will also Mrs. McDaniels and Mrs. Seaman, and when Captain Rowell goes Mrs. Rowell will leave.

The many festivities in connection with the marriage of Miss Elise Yeates and Lieut. Emory S. Adams are, of course, all called off and it is quite likely that the wedding will not take place at the time set. If, however, the definite plans of the regiment require them to stay near San Antonio for a time Mr. and Mrs. Keates will take the bride down there and the ecremony will be quietly performed.

Numerous affairs planned in honor of Mrs. Huddleson have been given aince the departure of the regiment, but all the vening affairs have been called off, and those of the afternoon have partaken of a little sadness over the fact that the groom was absent. Among those who have given tens and luncheons in her honor are Mrs. B. F. Caffey, Mrs. R. J. Leighton, Mrs. W. G. Grimsdell, Mrs. Charles Van Dyke and Mrs. R. W. Nicol.

Mrs. Hartz, wife of Lieut. Rutherford S. Hartz, is expected from San Francisco within a few days with her baby, to remain with her mother, Mrs. Clara Granger, for some time. Earl Granger, her brother, has gone to the coast to meet her on the arrival of the Lieutenant's regiment from the Philippines. Later she will go to Vancouver Barracks to join the Lieutenant, who will be stationed there.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright left on Wednesday for their station at Fort Yellowstone after spending a week with Major and Mrs. Holley. Mrs. John E. Woodward and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin will leave to-morrow for the East to join their families after spending two months or more here with their sister, Miss Judge. Mrs. Eugene Santschi has gone to Denver to join Lieutenant Santschi, who is there on special duty on the four course of the

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 9, 1911.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 9, 1911.

To-day this post is wondering what the morrow holds in the way of marching orders. Troops have been ordered to the Mexican border from all around Fort Crook, General Smith and his aids have left Omaha, bound South. Lieut. R. D. Smith, his son, is now preparing to join the General in Texas. Lieut. E. N. Bowman, 4th Inf., is now in Yuma, Arizona, on duty with the Signal Corps. The companies here are all fully equipped for the field and are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Several officers here expect to be ordered up for examination for promotion very shortly, and a distinct atmosphere of studiousness pervades the post.

Major and Mrs. Atkinson entertained at an "Advertising Convention" Thursday, March 2. Besides the post people there were guests from Omaha. Everyone present came in a costume representing some well known advertisement. The walls of the club rooms were hung with samples of merchandise, and were gorgeous with posters. The histrionic talent of the post, which included the genial host and hostess, gave a little play which extolled the merits of a well known soap. After supper a cotillon was danced, in which the favors included samples from various manufacturers. Friday evening the post bridge club was entertained by Mrs. Griffith, Saturday evening Lieut, and Mrs. R. H. Kelley asked a few friends to join them in celebrating informally the birthday of the hostess.

On Sunday Lieut, and Mrs. R. H. Kelley asked a few friends to join them in celebrating informally the birthday of the hostess.

On Sunday Lieut, and Mrs. R. H. Selbey asked a few friends to join them in celebrating informally the birthday of the hostess, March 7, Capt. C. E. Babcock and Lieut. J. K. Cowan entertained parties at the annual dinner given by the Omaha Club. Wednesday morning, March 8, Captain Switzer returned from inspecting Militia. The same evening Lieut, and Mrs. Kelley entertained at a silhouette party in honor of Miss Cheney and Miss Ruth Cheney. Mrs. Shanks, the wife of M

#### FORT SNELLING.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 10, 1911.

The garrison seems deserted since the departure on Thursday of the 28th Infantry and the second squadron of the 4th Cavalry. The 5th Battery of Field Artillery are guarding the post. Almost all the families of the officers will remain at the garrison for a time at least.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis Scherer entertained Wednesday at a farewell dinner for Major and Mrs. Walter Gordon, of St. Paul, and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler. Captain Scherer and Captain Koehler left Wednesday night with the Cavalry for San Antonio. Mrs. Albert 8. Bowen left Friday for her home in Iowa. Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine returned Wednesday from a month's stay at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Russell Appleton, of Boston, Mass., spent the weekend as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman. Miss Shephard, of Minneapolis, spent a few days here with Mrs. Edward S. Hayes.

Owing to the departure of the 28th Infantry and the 4th Cavalry many important changes have been made. Capt. Otho W. B. Farr is in command of the garrison, Lieut. Benjamin Bailey is adjutant, Lieut. Oharles Reynolds post exchange officer and Lieut. Ivens Jones commissary officer, while Lieut. Herbert I. Harris is in charge of the medical department of the post.

Major Fielder M. M. Beall, 28th Inf., now en route from abroad, will proceed directly from New York to San Antonio, Texas, to join his regiment. Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, who was granted a ten days' leave, will leave Saturday for San Antonio.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 11, 1911.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 11, 1911.

The post is very much alive preparing for the troops arriving for maneuvers. The 17th Infantry arrived Thursday. Colonel Van Orsdale, commander of the 17th, reports to General Duncan. Many of the officers who are arriving have been stationed at this post before.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick entertained with a handsomely appointed dinner for Gen, and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Gen, and Mrs. Freeman, Col. and Mrs. Hardin, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Clem. Mrs. Joseph H. Dorst entertained informally on Thursday in honor of Miss Elizabeth Reynolds. Five hundred was played, followed by a luncheon. Prizes were awarded to Miss Kathleen Jones, Miss Elizabeth Jones and Mrs. C. C. Slayton, of Key West. Other guests were Miss Reynolds, Mrs. R. Whitfield, Mrs. G. Stephens Gay, Mrs. R. V. Venable, Miss Elsa Budd, Miss Byrne, Miss Moore, Miss Perry, Misses Coleman, Miss Walsh, of Washington, D.C.; Miss Hammer, of Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Warren, Miss Tyler and Miss Page.

Miss Hammer, of Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Warren, Miss Tyler and Miss Page.

The officers of the post entertained with a hop in the post gymnasium. Mrs. Charles G. Starr was hostess to the Lower Post Card Club and other guests in the parlors of the Menger Hotel, which were thrown en suite to accommodate eight tables of bridge. Mrs. Bullis won a beautiful brass candelabrum, while a beautiful centerpiece of drawn work was awarded to Mrs. Clarence N. Jones. The other guests were Mesdames Lee, Dentler, Ripley, Frederick, Whitfield, Morgan, Butler, Poore, Novak, Awl, Page, Taylor, Conrad, Nelson, Russell, Aubrey, Edwards, Hedekin, Post, Coleman, Jameson, Badger, Cusack, Mackdermott, Florian, Morrison,



Freeman, Rigsby, Miss Florian, Miss Koen and Miss Byrne.
Mrs. Julius T. Conrad entertained at eards in honor of
Mrs. J. Riley Gordon, of New York. Prizes were awarded
Mrs. Percy Disque and Mrs. B. A. Poore. Sixty guests were
present. Major and Mrs. G. H. Morgan have as their guest
their daughter, Mrs. C. C. Slayton. Col. and Mrs. D. A.
Frederick have as their guests Col. and Mrs. E. E. Hardin.
The usual hop was largely attended by the post and town
people. Several ladies acted as hostesses. Capt. and Mrs.
Fred Gallup have as their guests Mrs. R. E. H. Koen and
Miss Hammer, of Lynchburg, Va.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 5, 1911.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 5, 1911.

Mrs. Phalen has returned to the post. Col. and Mrs. Sibley are the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Phalen. Captain Phalen and Lieutenant Packer took a detachment of about 270 recruits to Fort McDowell, Cal.

Mrs. Newman is the guest of her brother, Capt. A. C. Thompson, jr. Miss Hamby is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell. Mrs. C. C. Carson gave a luncheon and bridge party on St. Valentine's Day. The guests were Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss. Laurence, Miss Hamby, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Fergusson.

Mrs. Fisher gave a card party on the evening of Feb. 21, to which the entire garrison was asked to meet Major and Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. Thompson gave a bridge party on Feb. 23 for Mrs. Menoher, when all the ladies of the post were present. A farewell hop was given on Feb. 24 for Major and Mrs. Menoher, who left for the Philippines on Feb. 27. Col. and Mrs. Murray and Major and Mrs. Menoher were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis on Saturday, Feb. 25. Major and Mrs. Menoher were guests of Col. and Mrs. Murray on Sunday, Feb. 26, before starting for San Francisco, to sail on the Logan from San Francisco. Dinners were given by Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Hirsch and Major and Mrs. Ellis, Col. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Hirsch and Major and Mrs. Fisher.

#### FORT BLISS

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 11, 1911.

Mrs. Lewis V. Greer, wife of Lieutenant Greer, 4th Cav., is in El Paso, the guest of Mrs. Clarence Pickerell. Lieutenant Greer is stationed at Nona, New Mexico, a few miles north of the city, with his troop.

Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 4th Cav., stationed at Fabens, Texas,

with his troop, on March 9 arrested twenty-one insurrectos, who had become separated from their comrades after a short battle and in the darkness crossed into the United States; they were brought to El Paso and placed in jail the following day.

battle and in the Garkuess Cook they were brought to El Paso and placed in jail the following day.

The two troops, band and platoon guns of the 4th Cavalry from Fort Meade, S.D., will arrive March 14.

Miss Judyn Hague, of El Paso, returned this week from a lengthy visit to her sister, Mrs. Howard Laubach, wife of Captain Laubach, at Fort Clark, Texas. Miss Hague's marriage to Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary will be solemnized some time during the summer. Mr. Charles C. Richardson, uncle of Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., who died recently, bequeathed his property, valued at \$6,000, to Mrs. Glasgow and her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Magoffin.

Many men have applied at the recruiting station in El Paso during the month of March hoping to see active service.

#### FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, New Mex., Feb. 28, 1911. Highly successful amateur theatricals were held in the post hall at Fort Bayard, New Mex., Feb. 27, 1911, as fol-

lows:

'Clapham, Captain Porter; Charlie Chopstick, his friend, Captain Scott; Julia, his wife, Miss Bateman; Mrs. Ironclasp, his mother-in-law, Miss Allen; Cheek, his maid servant, Miss Snyder; Maud, his terror (the deviled kidney), Mrs. Koerper. Scene—Suburban retreat of Mr. Spikins at Clapham, England, Time—The present,
Intermission. Specialty, Mr. Origer.

'Per Telephone,' a farce. Mr. Guy Harling, by Lieutenant Hefelbower; Mr. Ned Austin, by Mr. McNabb; Miss Nan Cuzzins, by Miss Bateman; Miss Mary Halcombe, by Miss Allen; Nora, by Miss Snyder. Time—The present.

#### TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., March 8, 1911.
The mine planter Ord, with Capt. John M. Dunn in comand, has arrived for the annual mine work of the 162d

The mine planter Ord, with Capt. John M. Dunn in command, has arrived for the annual mine work of the 162d Mine Company.

Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner is at Fort Monroe taking his examination for promotion. Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake received on Friday for Col. and Mrs. John T. Thompson. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke, Lieutenants Marcellus Thompson, Clarence E. Seybt, John W. McKie and Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner and his father, Dr. Gardiner, of Rhode Island, Dr. Albert Eber, Miss Blake and Misses Ayilfie and Olivia Blake.

Miss Lyl Tayler has as her guest her mother, who accompanied her daughter from St. Petersburg last week. Mrs. Blake, the mother of Major E. M. Blake and Miss Blake, who have been spending the winter here, have returned to their home in Asheville, N.C.

Miss Van Buren, of Bradentown, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Thompson and Lieut. M. H. Thompson. Master Bodden, Str. Koehler, and Mrs. Bodden are spending a two weeks leave with friends in Port Tampa City.

No little excitement was caused yesterday by receipt of orders for Major E. M. Blake to proceed to Galveston to assume command of a battalion of the provisional regiment of Coast Artillery, ordered for duty on the border. Lieuts. C. E. Seybt, E. E. Bennett and H. L. Gardiner have also received orders to hold themselves in readiness. This will leave the district with only three Artillery officers.

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ing by Myers and Miller, 162d Co., in 1 min. 50 secs. All the other events went to the 111th Co., as follows: Corpl. Smith, 50-yard dash, 5 1-5 secs.; 100-yard dash, 10 2-5 secs.; putting 8-1b shot, 53 feet 4 in.; running broad jump, 20 feet 2 in.; Pvt. Stroud, 220-yard dash, 25 secs., and the blank cartridge race; Sergt. Whittington, hop, skip and jump, 37 feet 9 in.

### THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.,

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., in temporary command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will assume command in April, 1911.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. General Brush will sail for United State April 15, 1911.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California.—Hqrs., Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., in temporary command, with headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., will command in May, 1911.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks. Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., overnors Island, N.Y. Department of the Sulf.—Hqrs., and Federial Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.A.

Department of the Missourt.—Hqrs., omsha, Aeb. Brig. Gen. Prederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Taxas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, at Texas maneuvers—address San Antonio; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; O, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, in Philip pines—address, Manila, P.I.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F. L. in Philippines—address Manils: I. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

#### ENGINEER

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.". Co. G will sail from Honolulu in October. 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L and M, at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio. Co. I will sail from San Francisco for station at 4 Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

for Manila July 5, 1911.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I, K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A, B, O and D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Plinn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, I, K, L, M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs. and nine troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three thoops March 5, 1912. Troops A and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bkz, Hawaii

tonio.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Hars., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M, sailed from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5, 1911—
address Manila, P.I. Troops E and F, at Ft. Riley, Kas., will sail for Manila on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived January, 1911.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen. Vt. 11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

San Antonio.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A. B., C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K., Ft. Huschuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M. Ft. Apache, Ariz. 13th Cav.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila for United States March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

Kas. 14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address. Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, for station at Ft. Saam Houston. Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Pla-toon Ft. Sheridan. Ill.

PIELD ARTHLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill. Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oshu, H.T., July 5, 1911; A, B and G, in Philippines—address Manila, Pl. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. 2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., O, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, Pl. Hqrs. and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.; D, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; Batteries A and B sailed for Manila March 5, 1911—address there.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and U, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E, F, at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Oal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla.; in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ABTILLERY CORPS.

Bright Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. Reging Gen. Arthur Murray, Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N. S.

3d. At Texas maneuvers.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Pt. Williams, Mc.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Pt. Williams, Mc.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Pt. Wright, N. S.

1st. Ft. Dur Pont, Del.

4th. Pt. Warren, Mass.

10th. Preaidio, S.F., Oal.

1sth. Pt. Barrancas, Fla.

1sth. Pt. Barrancas, Fla.

1sth. Pt. Barrancas, Fla.

1sth. Pt. Barrancas, Fla.

20th. Pt. Worden, Wash.

20th. Pt. Worden, Was

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton. N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.: 7th. Ft. Adams, R.L.; 3th. Ft. Barrancas, Fiá.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; the 9th Band will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910. 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten. N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Gs.

#### INFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5. 1911.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, Q, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas. Ky. Will sail for Schoffeld Bks., H.T., March 21, 1911; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assimilboine, Mont., will sail for Ft. Shafter, H.T., June 5, 1911.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for San Francisco Sept. 15, 1911. Hqrs., eight companies and Machine-gun Platoon will go to Madison Bks., N.Y., and four companies to Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A. B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Legan H. Reots, Ark.



5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattaburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
Will sail for San Francisco May 15, 1911, en route to Ft.
Leavenworth, Kas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,

Sth Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.

Hors. arrived May, 1910.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila, Will sail from Manila July 15, 1911, for Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address San Antonio.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Avans Land Inf.—Entire regiment at Avans San Antonio.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E. F. G and H. Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A. B. O and D. and Machine-gun Plattoon, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; I, K. L. and M. Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Acass
San Antonio.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F. G. H and K., and Machinegun Platono. Ft. William H. Seward. Alaska: O and I. Ft.
Liscum, Alaska: D and M. Ft. St. Michael, Alaska: B and E.
Ft. Davis, Alaska: A and L. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert,
Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn
from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, Alaska, is garrisoned by two omeers and trived in Alaska, from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,

July. 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machinegun Platon, Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from Manila June 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., will sail In June, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., will sail June, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, -Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored.)—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Oos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for Manila June 5, 1911.

25th Inf. (colored.)—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, etc. Hqu. Ft. George Wright, Wash.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, And Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. San Antonio.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

In sending mail for troops of the maneuver division.

Texas, all the troops should be addressed at San Antonio,
Texas, except the Coast Artillery, which should be addressed
at Galveston, Texas.

### THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to March 14. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC PLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

Pirst Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division, except Delaware, to Fort Monroe, Va.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Arrived March 11 at Valparaiso, Chile. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA. 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.
Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division to Fortonroe, Va.

## ECZEMA KILLED SLEEP

"I suffered with eczema for one year. First of all there were small white pimples on my left hand and I had to scratch until the blood came. Then they would puff up and water would run out. Wherever this water would run there would be more pimples until my whole left hand was a mass of sores. Then my other hand left hand was a mass of sores. Then my other hand became affected and they were like pieces of raw meat. Then it came on my face, neck and under my right arm so that I was unable to raise my arm for two weeks. It became so bad that I was obliged to give up work. About four months ago I started to doctor and the doctor told me it was eczema. So he told me to get —— ointment and soap. I used them for a month and they didn't do me one bit of good so I tried another doctor. He gave me three different kinds of medicines but did not help. me three different kinds of medicines but did not bely me. I was unable to sleep at night and I gave up all hope until I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent and I am cured. Miss Nora Shultz, 243 N. Third St., Reading, Pa., Jan. 4 and 7, 1909."

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived March 10 at Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS. 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger, Arrived March 10 at Hampton Roads, Va.

SOUTH OAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Arrived March 10 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division to Fortonroe, Va.

Monroe, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cubs, for Hampton Roads, Va. VERMONT. 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Watter McLean. Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F Fnllam. Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division to Fort onroe, Va.

Monroe, Va.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral
Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Sailed March 13
from Guantanamo Bay, Cubs, for Hampton Roads, Va.

REBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Jehn I Newton.

Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cubs, for Hampton Roads, Va.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood.

Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cubs, for Hampton Roads Va.

Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.
VIRGINIA. 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon,
Sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

### Pifth Division.

Pifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander,
Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division, in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral
Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Arrived March 13 at
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. Arrived
March 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush.
Arrived March 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WASHINGTON. A.C., 20 guns. Uapt. Richard M. Hughes.
Sailed March 13 from the navy yard, Portsmoutn, N.H., for
New York city.

### Fleet Auxiliaries

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIO (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. Arrived March 10 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed March 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett ordered to command.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived March 9 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Vs.

ANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. Sailed March 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Runquist. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station. Portsmouth, Vs.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. Sailed March 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. Sailed March 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. Sailed March 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as fol-ws: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

CALIFORNIA. A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. Arrived March 9 at San Diego, Cal. MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. Ar-rived March 13 at San Diego, Cal. SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. Arrived March 9 at San Diego, Cal.

Second Division.
Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Com-Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander, WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Arrived March 13 at San Diego, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Arrived March 9 at San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.
GLAOIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the mayy yard, Mare Island, Oal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as folwar: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.
NEW ORLEANS, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller.
At Manila, P.I.
ALBANY, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At
Manila, P.I.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Oske. At Hong Kong, China.
ELOANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut, Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Sailed March 11 from Olongapo, P.I., for Shanghai, China. HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. On cruise up Yang-tse River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut, Nelson H. Goss. Oruising on the Yang-tse River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar.

#### Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff, Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philipwoodrun, Unusing in sacrondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines. QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. BAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve. MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### TUGS. CHOCTAW. Chief Btsn. Patrick J. Kenney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Chief Stan. George B. Hendry. At the naval
station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PISCATAQUA. Bisn. Francis A. Pippe. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asistic Station, via San Francisco,

PISCATAGOLA.

dress mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via band dress mail as follows: Asiatic Station, Via bandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH. Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.O. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portamouth, Va.

WOMPATUCK. Bisn. William E. O'Connell. At Oavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Fran-

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Arrived March 13 at Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Sailed March 11 from Lambert Point, Va., for Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bian. Patrick Shanshan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

AEETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Key West, Fla. Address there. BAILEY (torepdoboat). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher, Arrived March 7 at Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OABEAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Oain. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (secout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. Arrived March 12 at Tuspan, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btan. Frederick R. Hasard. In commission in reserve the theory yard Puget Sound, Wash. New York of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btan. Frederick R. Hasard. In commission in reserve the Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.O., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. Placed in commission in reserve March 8 at the navy yard, Marc Island, Cal. Address there.

OTOLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch bost), 2 guns. Lieut. Gomdr. George W. Laws. Arrived March 12 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedobat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Marc Island, Cal. Address there. HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Arrived March 7 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Arrived March 7 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HEST (Surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coas

son, master. Sailed March 11 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampion Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. At the havy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARS (collier). merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. Sailed March 10 from Guantaname Bay, Caba, for Hampion Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEW JERSEY. 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st O.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett, In reserve at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett, In reserve at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett, In reserve at the navy yard, Mass. Address there.

Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin ordered to command.



G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Propi

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address

O. Olisee. As also mark your there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OOTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.O., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Mu. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.O. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militis.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G. Btsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor, At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

At Santo Domingo City. Seau main in case of F. M., activ.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Hong Kong, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via Sag Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. Arrived March 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. Sailed March 11 from Panama for Salina Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Arrived March 8 at Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Cal.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Arrived March 9 at Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. Arrived March 11 at Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SOCRPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. Arrived March 11 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Toe, Va.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboat). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lient, Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.O. Address there.

TACOMA, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed March 13 from Washington, D.O., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militis of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. Arrived March 12 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

rived March 12 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULOAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived March 13 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard. Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton I. H. Hazard. At Erie. Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. Arrived March 10 at San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO PLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary bat
tery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Sailed March 11 from Hamp
ton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division,
Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M.,
N.Y. city.

N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C.

Day Arrived March 7 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton.

Arrived March 7 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. Arrived

March 7 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.



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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts., N. Y.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived March 7 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M.,
N.Y. eity.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates
Stirling, jr. Arrived March 13 at the navy yard, New York.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger.

Arrived March 13 at the navy yard, New York.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At
the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy
yard, Norfolk Va.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Arrived March 13 at the navy yard, New York.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.

Send mail for the boast of this division to Annapolis, Md.
CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H.
Miles. Sailed March 13 from Norfolk, Va., for Annapolis,
Md.

TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg.
Sailed March 13 from Norfolk, Va., for Annapolis,
Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Send mail for the boats of this division to Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Send mail for the boats of this division to Annapolis,
Md.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Binghaun. Sailed March 13 from Annapolis, Md., for cruise in
Chesapeake Bay.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. Sailed
March 13 from Annapolis, Md., for cruise in Chesapeake
Bay.

NAEWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. Sailed

Bay.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. Sailed
March 13 from Annapolis, Md., for cruise in Chesapeake Bay. SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. Sailed March 13 from Annapolis, Md., for cruise in Chesapeake

Bay. SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. Sailed March 13 from Annapolis, Md., for cruise in Chesapeake

Bay. STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Annapolis, Md. TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. Sailed March 13 from Annapolis, Md., for cruise in Chesapeake

Bay.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph
A. Koch. At Annapolis, Md.

SEVERN (tender). At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.
Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows:
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis.
At San Diego, Cal.

At San Diego, Cal.

Pirst Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the
navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard,
Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At
San Diego, Cal.

San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. Arrived March 11 at San Diego, Cal.

DAVIS (torpedobat). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis is temporarily assigned to the First Division.

FOX (torpedoboat). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox is temporarily assigned to the First Division.

ROWAN (torpedoboat). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal. Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboat). Lieut. Lee F. Welch. At
San Diego, Cal.

San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin.

At San Diego, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

Edgewine (cal.

Edgewine). FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

Diego, Cal.

ASIATIO TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet
as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division. Edmund S. Root, Com-Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manils, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manils, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manils, P.I. CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut, Laurence N. McNair, At Ma-

CHAUNUET (destroyer). Lieut, Laurence N. McNair, At Mania, P.I.

DEOATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander,

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen, At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.
Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboats: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long, Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden, De Long and Foote, which vessels had been on a practice run, returned to Charleston, March 12.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in the Gulf of California. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

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NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

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ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebrs, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Orose. At the naval station, Tutuils, Samos. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

BAITIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.O. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Franklin.

HANOOOK (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Goy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. LANCASTEE (receiving ship). Comdr. Gy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstes I. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstes I. At the navy lating ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertolette. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola. PHLADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertolette. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeks is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, wis Sn. Fra

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.O.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narkeets, New York,
Pawnes, New York,
Pawnes, New York,
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash,
Penscook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York,
Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sebago, Charleston S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotoyomo, Bremerton, Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Craffic, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Uncas, Norfolk, Va.
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Pontiac, New York.

Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Charleston, at Puget Sound.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cleveland, at Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kerarsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MYLTE VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

VESSELS LOANED Alicen, Providence, R.I.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Amphirite, Memphis, Tenn.
(En route St. Louis, Mo.)
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit,
Mich.
Dorothes, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Newbern, N.C.
Elfrids, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Granite State, New York city.
Gloucester. Brooklyn. N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, at St. Louis.

Key to Ak

OF COMMISSION.

Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.

Miuneapolia, at Philadelphia.

Monadnock, at Cavite.

Morris, at Newport, R.I.

Nero, at New York.

Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Pampanga, at Cavite.

Panay, at Cavite.

Panay, at Cavite.

Portsmouth, at New York.

Ortismouth, at New York.

Puritan, at Norfolk, Va.

Relief, Olongapo, P.I.

Restless, at Nowport, R.I.

Rodgers, at Boston, Mass.

St. Louis, at Puget Sound.

San Francisco, at Norfolk.

San Marcos, at Norfolk Va.

Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Talbot, at Newport.

Terror, at Philadelphia.

Yankee, at New Bedford.

TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Isla de Cuba. at Baltimore.

Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Nashville, Chicago, Ill.

Oneida, Washington, D.C.

Ozark, Washington, D.C.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tonopah, Hoboken, N.J.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Yantie, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations, 1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.G. (converted cruiser).

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THE SOLDIER SAID I'M READY.

The "Bentztown Bard," of the Baltimore Sun, takes for one of his themes the march to the Rio Grande. Here are some of his verses:

Oh, whether there's a war or not, or quite a different tune,
A kind of Army picnic on the Rio Grands in June;
Oh, whether there is something loose or something breaks
loose yet,
The soldier said I'm ready—and he was, you better bet!
Ready, ready, boots and hide,
Up at the word and off,
In sun or rain to take the train
Without a hem or cough!

In far outposts of hill and plain where the sandy desert In far outposts of hill and plain where the sleeps,

He heard the call and up he jumps and on his nag he leaps;
The Oavalry, Artillery, the Infantry, and away,
The soldier said I'm ready—and he's shown he was, to-day!
Ready, ready, gun and stock,
Pouch and powder can;
To leap from sleep, to hike and creep,
Hurrah for the fighting man!

The officers, some were playin' a flute in a lady's parlor, ch, In Boston or in Kalamazoo or up in Buffalo; But out of their dress suits see 'em jump, and into the khaki

But out of their dress such sales and survey to the war he jogs!

The soldier said I'm ready, and away to the war he jogs!
Ready, ready, sword and belt,
Bullets covered with stee!;
Bright and fine to the border line
Off with the ranks they wheel!

The garisons on the coasts they heard, from Frisco to Mon-

The garantees are the control of the

Oh, whether there'll be fighting or not, or only a camp of

Oh, whether there'll be ngaining of non, or only compensation or rest,

We've sent full tilt to the Rio Grande our bravest and our best!

Oh, whether they're called at dead of night or morning or middle day,

The soldier said I'm ready—and he was and he was, hooray!

Ready, ready, hip and spur,

Blanket and haversack;

The dream of the red, white, blue ahead,

And the dream of the loved at his back.

The returns of the results of the gunlayers' tests in the British fleet during 1910 issued by the Admiralty show an increase, the average in 1909 being 54.12, while in 1910 it was 51.85. The progress in recent years is indicated by the fact that in 1907 the percentage was in 1910 it was 51.85. The progress in recent years is indicated by the fact that in 1907 the percentage was only 42.70. In the heavy gun section 117 ships fired, 1.318 guns or turrets taking part in the tests. The returns from the various stations give the China squadron first place in order of merit, with 56.628 points per gun, the second division of the home fleet being next with 47.567 points, and the Cape of Good Hope station third with 46.93 points per gun. The best individual shot registered 13.33 hits per minute with the new 4-inch quick-firer of the Topaze, in the third division of the home fleet. A fact worth noting is that the Dreadnoughts did not shine with special brilliance as a body. The returns of the tests with light quick-firing guns from 110 ships, firing 1,531 guns, show 3,483 hits and 283 ricochets, with 4,254 misses, and a percentage of 45.19 hits to rounds fired. With the 12-pounder guns the China squadron again heads the merit list with 8.189 hits per minute, the first division of the home fleet being second with 7,648 hits per minute, and the second division of the home fleet third with 5.685 hits per minute. The best shot swith light quick-firers were: With 12-pounders, 21.43 hits per minute, and with 3-pounders, 25.71 hits per minute. The best shot in the navy with the 12-inch gun was R. Watkins, of the Bulwark, who made 3.81 hits on the target in a minute. With the 9.2-inch gun, throwing a 360-lb, shell, 5.37 hits were made in a minute, and with the 6-inch gun, having a shell of 100 lbs., 12.86 hits.

A recruiting sergeant one day met an ignorant country youth idling, with his hands in his pockets, and standing before a house on the front of which was a notice informing the public that the building was to be sold. The notice ran thus, "To Be Sold by Private Treaty."

The serzeant approached the youth and asked him if he had ever thought of joining the army.

"Not me," was the reply, "You'd have nothing in the army worth talking about."

"Is that so?" said the other. "Well, how is it then Private Treaty has a house for sale, and him only a private yet?"

The youth looked thoughtful and puzzled, and presently, over a pint of ale, the possibility of owning a house by joining the army grew into a certainty, and the shilling changed hands.—Tit-Bits.

Emperor: "I do not care to hear your proposition, sir. Everything that is submitted must first be put through the Prime Minister."

Subject: "Nothing would please me better. I wanted to show you the new bayonet which I have invented for army use."

"Do you think there is going to be war?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum, "I don't exactly think there will be war. But the disputes as to whether there will be one are liable to give us a few local disturbances that will look like war."

It is proposed to build a \$25,000,000 highway from New York to Washington, but the prevailing impression in the country is that the means of communication between the two points are already too convenient.—

Louisville Courier-Journal.

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every prospect pleases. J. H. Hertsche, Gen'l Mg'r

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 28, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3402: Paints, etc.—Sch. 3403: Padlocks, portable forges, deck lanterns, nails, machinista' and screw sets, shipping cans, plow steel rope.—Sch. 3404: Portland cement, cotton ravens, chairs.—Sch. 3406: Copper tubing.—Sch. 3408: Hydraulic jacks, rubber fire hose, spelter solder.—Sch. 3499: Enameled ware, glass tableware, bath brick, safety matches.—Sch. 3410: Silk lacks, ilk ribbon, cap leathers, dress canvas, checks, Italian cloth. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 3-13-11.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 21, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3365: Cap ribbons.—Sch. 3369: Pillowcases, sheets, mattresses, pillows, towels and toweling, bedspreads, hospital slippers, operating approns, gowns and copking utensils.—Sch. 3368: Evaporated milk. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 3-6-11.

S ALE of old material at the Navy Yard, New Yard, New York,—There will be sold at the Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., material belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of cotton, denim, flannel, and cloth cuttings. The sale will be for cash to the highest bidder, by sealed proposals to be opened at 10 a.m., April 5, 1911. Schedules containing form of proposals and terms of sale can be obtained upon application to the Board of Sale, Navy Yard, New York. BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. 3-10-11